The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fillibuster Question—Debate in the House on the Neutrality Laws.

PROBABLE REJECTION OF THE IRISSARI TREATY.

Excitement Relative to the Kansas News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Although the Irissari Treaty has not yet returned from Nicaragua, and therefore cannot be sent to the Senate at present, its provisions are pretty well understood, and its merits have been freely discussed.

I feel authorized, therefore, to say that it will never safely pass the ordeal of ratification by the Senate—at least not in its present shape. The objections to it are many. Among the most serious is the fact that it must be construed either as an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, or as a violation of that instrument—or as a new ratification of it with a practical interpretation.

These objections bring in opposition to it, first, those who desire to raise no new complications of the Central American question with England,—and, second, those who desire the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty expunged altogether. These combined will constitute more than one-third of the body beyond doubt.

S.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The report of an engagement between LANE's troops and the United States Dragoons at Sugar Mound, in which the dragoons were repulsed, is credited here in spite of the contradiction telegraphed from Cincinnati. Information received here makes such a collision extremely probable.

At the last accounts the Territorial militia under LANE had resolved to defend Fort Scott from the Missouri intruders at any cost. The Fort was only four miles from the Missouri line

The latest advices say that LANE had 1,300 men and plenty of ammunition.

There is great excitement here on the subject.

[The following is the report referred to above, as published in the St. Louis *Democrat*:]

By passengers from Kansas, who arrived in town last evening, we have obtained the following intelligence:

On Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had taken place between the troops under General LANE, at Sugar Mound, and a company of United States dragoons. The officers ordered General LANE to surrender himself and men to the United States authorities, which he refused to do, when the dragoons charged upon the troops, and were repulsed, with a loss of three of their number.

Finding themselves too weak to dislodge LANE, the dragoons retired, and an express was dispatched to Gov. DENVER for reinforcements. The Governor immediately ordered three companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and they passed through Shawnee on Saturday, the 26th. It was expected there would be bloody work.

As soon as news of the engagement was received by the people, they commenced organizing in military companies, and were hurrying forward to assist LANE. It was expected before the dragoons would arrive that LANE would be reinforced by some 2,500 men. The most intense excitement prevailed.

One of the gentlemen who passed through Lawrence on Friday saw General LANE and Governor ROBINSON in that town. They were mounted and completely armed, and appeared much excited. They were addressing the people, who surrounded them in large numbers, and urging them to maintain their rights and succor their friends. The people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field. JOHN CALHOUN had fled from the Territory, and reported himself as going to Springfield, Illinois.

On the day of the election, no polls were opened in Bourbon County—as the Free-State men refused to vote.

We shall await with anxiety for the particulars. It is certain that civil war now prevails in Kansas.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate to-day in Executive session ratified the Danish Sound Dues Treaty.

The President's message and accompanying documents relative to recent events in Central America will probably be communicated to Congress to-morrow. His intimate friends say that he will more emphatically condemn fillibustering than he did in his annual Message.

According to present indications Commodore PAULDING will not be recalled.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted that the petition of Mr. MAILLARD, which was presented yesterday, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the consideration of the President.

The petition sets forth various grievances inflicted upon Mr. MAILLARD, an American citizen, by British civil officers and others, in Ireland, by which he claims to have had a large number of valuable cattle taken from him by a mob.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced the French Spoliation Bill and moved its reference to a select Committee of Seven.

After debate the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Crittenden, Collamer, Toombs, Hamlin, Hunter, Davis and King were appointed said Committee.

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill amendatory of the coinage act relative to the half dollar and smaller silver coins.

Mr. GWIN submitted a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. BROWN being still too ill to resume his speech on Kansas affairs, the Senate, after transacting some business of no public importance, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, in the House, submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the Message to the appropriate standing Committees. He expressed the hope that they would be adopted forthwith, as the Message had been before the country nearly a month.

Mr. QUITMAN moved an amendment, referring that part of the message relative to the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws, to a Select Committee of five members. He said the country demanded that something be done. Gentlemen might attempt to get rid of these questions, but they were now forced on the consideration of Congress. He had come to the conclusion that the greater part of the Neutrality Laws ought to be swept from the statute book, and if the larger portion of the House would investigate the subject, they would arrive at the same conclusion. These were questions which might as well be met now. If an intelligent nation like this should think proper to retain its neutrality laws, or carry out the recommendation of the President now, he believed, for the first time made from the Executive chair—that is, to make them more stringent—he must be content. But he would not be content till he could bring Congress to a vote on this important subject. He emphatically denied that the law of nations requires independent States to restrain their citizens from hostile aggressions on another power. The rights reserved to citizens by the Constitution cannot be invaded by the Government, the powers of which are limited and specified. The so-called neutrality laws attempt to punish as crimes acts which are unknown to the law of nations. He hoped the sympathy now manifested in behalf of Central American affairs would not be restrained by force. Were not our citizens as good judges of their own morals as Congress for them?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said if he understood the most distinguishing characteristic of our Government, it was a Government of national, constitutional and common law. Hence, in framing his resolutions, he proposed, as most appropriate, to refer this subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. As to the President's position, he understood it to be this: if [illegible] more power. But it was not to be inferred that the President would have any objection to the repeal or modification of these laws.

Mr. KEITT took for granted that a special question like this might properly be confined to a special Committee. He understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that the President waived the question, whether or not he was in favor of the repeal or modification of the neutrality laws, but simply asked to be clothed with new power to defend them.

Mr. JONES explained. His impression was that he did not say that the President has made a waiver. He meant to give no opinion one way or the other, but if the existing statutes are to be carried out by the Courts and the country, it would be necessary to have further legislation to enable him to execute them.

Mr. KEITT, resuming, said the word waiver was not technically correct, but was substantially true. The President had asked to have an army and navy to punish citizens of the United States on the high seas and on foreign soil. Did he want an army and navy to prevent the sailing of an expedition from our shores? We have already an army and navy for this purpose. Then for what purpose does the President want additional forces? It is to follow the expeditionists on the water, and arrest them in a foreign land. To do that the whole neutrality law must be perverted. If the President has the right to make seizures in a foreign land, he has the right of a despot as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy. If men can be captured as these were, they must be captured for no offence. The pursuit of any expedition beyond three miles from land is unlawful, and its capture on a foreign soil is unlawful, and as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEVENS) said, it is robbery to do it. He did not know what position the Administration occupies. He believed that Captain CHATARD, in sight of Punta Arenas, allowed the disembarkation of WALKER's men, because he had not the power to prevent it, and that officer was recalled in disgrace. But Commodore PAULDING, at that very spot, sent his men on shore to capture WALKER and his men, and he is not yet involved in disgrace. A singular state of affairs—CHATARD disgraced for not doing what was done by PAULDING, who is retained.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES read a portion of the Message to show that the President only asked the employment of an additional force, in case of necessity, to execute the laws on the statute-books, and for the fulfillment of a treaty in which the faith of the Government is already pledged, relative to the protection of the Isthmus of Panama and Transit route, and for the enforcement of the neutrality laws. If gentlemen mean that he should execute them, they must clothe him with additional powers.

Mr. STEPHENS concurred almost entirely with the argument of Mr. QUITMAN. He wished this matter inquired into by some committee who would report. While before entering fully into the question he wished to wait to hear from the Executive, he would say in advance that he did not understand that any offence or violation of the neutrality laws had been committed. If it be true that a naval officer has gone on foreign soil and arrested the citizens of a foreign country, or American citizens, and deprived them of their liberty, and property, it is a great outrage, unjustified by law or semblance of law, and that officer should receive the reprimand of his superior official. As has been well remarked, naval officers cannot expound international law.

Mr. BOCOCK, after calling especial attention to the section of the Neutrality Laws about the fitting out of expeditions, said such vessels had heretofore been captured on mid-ocean, and turned back, to prevent them from making assaults.

Mr. STEPHENS (resuming) wanted to know when?

Mr. BOCOCK replied he did not make the assertion of his own knowledge, but had been told that such was the fact.

Mr. CLINGMAN said on inquiry of a high official who ought to know, he had learned that no seizure has occurred since 1818, and although the neutrality laws had been construed to authorize arrests in mid-ocean, none had been made.

Mr. STEPHENS resuming, said, if we wish to set an example, let it be one which can be followed, but we ourselves should not be violators of the Neutrality laws. Reparation and restitution should be made, and it would be an outrage if they were not made. Every man should be sent back to the place from which he was taken. If WALKER, the felon, as some call him, is a fugitive from justice, let the Courts so determine. He understood that WALKER left this country in a ship with a regular clearance. He gave his bond before leaving, and can answer to it. It did not become gentlemen to say that WALKER is a fugitive from justice, when he came here on parole, and when the Executive said to him, "Go in peace—we have no charge against you." He repeated that WALKER and his men should be put on board a national ship and returned to where they were before the outrage was committed.

Mr. BOCOCK believed that Commodore PAULDING had acted illegally. While he preferred to hear from the Executive in response to the resolution for information, he wanted the neutrality laws inquired into. He maintained that we had unlimited power to use the Army and Navy on the ocean where those of other nations can be legitimately employed.

Mr. QUITMAN inquired whether the law did not apply only to offences committed within the United States.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that he understood from a gentlemen learned in the law that the celebrated LEWIS BAKER, who committed an offence in New-York, was pursued on the ocean by the vessels of the United States.

Mr. KEITT asked whether persons arrested without the limits of the United States would be amenable to any Court in the country?

Mr. BOCOCK replied that separate power is given to the President over and above bringing them to trial. Power is given to prevent them from going to foreign shores to war against countries with which we are at peace.

Mr. GROW was pleased to see such feeling manifested on the other side of the House, against Executive encroachment on the rights of our citizens. He asked that the rule applied to the sea be applied to the land, for the army during the last two years had been employed in Kansas, perpetrating outrage and injustice on the rights guaranteed to every freeman.

Mr. MAYNARD trusted this question would be discussed on its intrinsic merits, separated from Kansas, Utah, and all others. He took it for granted that PAULDING and CHATARD thought they had plenary power and ample instructions for the course they deemed proper to pursue. If they were acting under instructions of that character, they should not be reproached for obeying them.

Mr. LOVEJOY said, if the neutrality laws need a change, he would vote for it. He protested against this attempt to elevate into honor "a buccaneer, a murderer and a pirate," who for years has been disturbing the peace of neighboring nations. As for the fact, they had the authority of the President, who says that WALKER is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped from jail. [Laughter.] And now they were asked to bow to the magnanimity of the criminal who yielded to the officers. [Laughter.] Great magnanimity, indeed, when a man can't help himself. [Laughter.] That was done under the police arrangements every day. If they had to bow to every such man as a hero, they would soon exhaust their powers of admiration. [Laughter.] If Commodore PAULDING had hung him (WALKER) to the yard arm, he (LOVEJOY) would have honored him for it. This is the treatment which such pirates ought to have held out to them. He entered his protest against clothing a man with heroism, and making him a martyr, when he is simply a rascal. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. STANTON said he understood the settled rule of international law to be, that every nation has the right to pursue its criminals on the high seas, and arrest them wherever found under its flag, and when it can be done legitimately under any other flag. The President says, in his Message, that WALKER "escaped," and it was on that ground that his arrest was made.

Without concluding the debate the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Neutrality Laws—Commodore Paulding—Corruptions in Congress.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

When the President sends his message to Congress in answer to the resolutions calling for information relative to the arrest of General WALKER, we may expect a protracted and interesting discussion. To-day, when it was found in the House that the Committee on Foreign Relations was ready to lead off by a formal call upon the President, HUMPHREY MARSHALL and others, who were prepared with various propositions provocative of debate upon the questions involved in the new phase of fillibustering history, were quite content to await the Executive answer. That will come in, probably, to-morrow or next day, and as soon as the floor can be obtained thereafter the debate will begin. The few remarks made by Mr. CLINGMAN to-day indicate quite clearly that even the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations is ready to take strong ground against the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, and will use his best endeavors to secure for it the decisive condemnation of the House.

This discussion will have the effect, too, of drawing public attention to the law of 1818, which Gen. WALKER is accused of violating, and in regard to which the public mind of the United States is much less informed than it ought to be. Perhaps in relation to no other chapter in American statutes is there so much misapprehension as in relation to the Neutrality law. Indeed it may well be questioned whether even the President and his Cabinet have not been laboring under serious delusion as to its very letter,—to say nothing of its spirit; for, I believe it cannot be successfully disputed, that this law *in terms* limits its own jurisdiction over those who violate it,—to the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. More than one sentence distinctly sets forth this doctrine, and expressly excludes the idea that it was ever intended to give to the Government the power to follow upon the high seas those who are supposed to have violated its provisions.

But the President has committed himself to the doctrine that anywhere outside the jurisdiction of a foreign Government we *may* follow and arrest one who has "fitted out an armed expedition," &c., upon our own shores. This position will be boldly denied in the approaching discussion, and its supporters will be challenged to produce their authorities to sustain it. I have examined the question with some care, have conversed with eminent jurists and statesmen in regard to it,—but thus far have quite failed to find any one prepared to show the right of the Government, under the law of 1818, to send the Navy of the United States to do police duty all over the world for the benefit of foreign powers, by intercepting or bringing back adventurers who threaten their peace. Perhaps the law is deficient, and ought to be amended; but, *as it stands*, Captain CHATARD is ordered home to take his trial for failing to intercept the fillibusters *outside the law*,—for failing to do what the law quite distinctly forbids him from doing. His best possible defence would be the production of the Constitution of the United States,—and the declaration that he could not have been justly expected to construe the vague and general instructions he had received into an order which would have been entirely inconsistent with the letter of the law *under* which they were issued.

We have heard a great deal in years past about corruption in Congress; but nothing practical was effected towards reform until last session, when the NEW-YORK TIMES took up the subject, and put forth its "moral convictions" in such shape as to successfully challenge investigation. The good results achieved through that instrumentality should encourage Congress to try their hand again. There is abundant material to work upon if they will. It is to be hoped that the Committee now engaged in looking into the Printing business of last session will accomplish something by exhuming that little matter of $15,000 in the Pacific Railroad engraving, which Mr. ORR purposely passed over last winter, notwithstanding the witnesses were before him, perhaps in deference to the Chairman of the Engraving Committee which gave out the contract, who was also the Chairman of the Investigating Committee. Of course it might have been all right to give $95,000 for the job, when equally responsible parties had put in bids at $80,000; but the fact that *a member of the House sought to get an engraver to take the job at the highest rate, and to give away the $15,000 difference between that and the lower bid in order to get it*, entitles the subject to an examination. There are "moral convictions" abroad that a little bit of jobbing was transacted here, and either the facts should be brought out or the "convictions" allayed. Would it be asking too much of Mr. ORR, now that he is Speaker, to explain satisfactorily, also, why he so suddenly dropped the clue he had to this affair when the last investigation was pending.

Then again, I see that LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. are certified to have paid $87,090 to carry through the Tariff amendment which passed last Winter. There *are* those who doubt whether the firm ever paid the money at all—who profess to think they have adopted that as a convenient method of accounting for money for which, otherwise, they could show no voucher. I don't believe it. I believe the money *was* expended, and expended here. Where and how, exactly, it might be difficult to tell; but I did believe at the time during which the measure was pending, that money was being used to carry it through. As an advocate and friend of the measure itself, I feared at one time that it was in danger of being damaged by the course of some of those who had the interests of the manufacturers in charge, and who seemed to me to be relying rather upon their ability to *buy* support, than to trust to the merits of their proposition. If I remember aright, I referred on one or two occasions to the fact that some of the sponsors of the measure were not the parties to inspire confidence; and in return I was assailed in a New-York journal, by one who notoriously labors for no measure except on fee. Depend upon it, *that* $87,000 was paid, *But to whom?* Congress owes it to itself to make the effort to ascertain; and if it is not made, it will be because there are too many men in the present House who dare not have their own record of last year fairly overhauled. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. will be good witnesses,—for they will be bound to make good in detail the startling general story of their ledger.

Again—to go back to the engraving. Let me direct the attention of the sitting Committee of Investigation to the fact that while the Senate Committee on Engraving last year contracted for an immense number of colored pictures in the Patent Office Report at 3½ cents each,—*the House Committee paid 5½ cents for precisely the same work!* I may not be right to a fraction in my recollection of the prices, but the difference between the contracts was two cents per page. For whose benefit did the House Committee agree to pay nearly 40 per cent. more than the Senate Committee had the same work done for? Will anybody doubt that these facts require explanation? I suggest to Mr. KELSEY, who moved the Committee of Investigation a year ago, the propriety of insisting upon having the Committee of Engraving of last Congress cleared of all suspicion. This will do for to-day, but I have a few more items of the same sort, which will not spoil by keeping a few days, as the pending investigation is not likely to close at once.

S.

New-Hampshire Politics.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS ON THE KANSAS QUESTION—SENATOR DOUGLAS SUSTAINED.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held in Concord on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published, signed by the members approving them:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Hampshire adhere with unshaken fidelity to the great principles of popular sovereignty as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and reaffirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and in their name and on their behalf we reaffirm the position on that subject, proclaimed by them in the State Convention on the 4th of September, 1856, as follows: "That we believe in the cardinal doctrines of State Rights and Popular Sovereignty; that we recognize in its broadest sense as just and salutary the principles that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs of right the prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local affairs within the limits of the Constitution, and that we denounce all violation of the principle whether by the interference of the Abolitionists, of the Free States, or by the aggressions of their abettors, the work of sectional agitation from the Slave States.

Resolved, That in accordance with the letter and spirit of the organic act, as we understood and advocated it, the people of Kansas have the right to decide for themselves, under the Constitution, upon the character of all their domestic institutions, and therefore we declare it as the opinion of the Democracy of New-Hampshire that no Constitution ought to be imposed upon them, or the people of any other Territory, until it has received their express approval.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Hampshire have abiding confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President BUCHANAN, and his constitutional advisers, and in their fidelity to the great principle upon which they came into power, [illegible] them our cordial and unwavering support in all their efforts to carry out these principles in the administration of the Government.

The foregoing resolutions were signed by sixteen members of the Committee; two were absent.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE SCHOONER LIVERPOOL.

BARRINGTON, N. S., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The schooner *Liverpool*, just from Roston with a cargo of flour, sugar and merchandise, while lying at Robertson's wharf, in this place, last night took fire and burned to the water's edge. Loss estimated at $10,000. No insurance.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

A fire occurred last night on Clark-street, between Quincy and Jackson-streets. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured for $30,000.

RAILROAD MACHINE SHOP BURNED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Richmond Machine Shop of the Central Railroad was consumed last night. Seven locomotives were destroyed. Loss $25,000; insurance trifling. Fire accidental.

Donnelly not Respited.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The announcement that Donnelly had been respited until the 13th inst. is an error. The Governor has finally determined not to interfere. DONNELLY will be executed on Friday, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court.

The news from Freehold to-day says that DONNELLY is in strong custody.

A Man Murdered by his Children.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

FRANK HEATH, and his sister, MIRIAM YORK HEATH, have been arrested in Dracut, near Lowell, for the murder of their father, JOSHUA HEATH, a blacksmith, between sixty and seventy years of age. The daughter, it is stated, confessed that she first attempted to poison her father, and that her brother, on Saturday night, shot him in the head, and afterwards buried the body where it was found by the officers. They seem to have a very faint idea of the enormity of the offence. The father was of intemperate habits, and often quarreled with and beat his children.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

WM. H. STEPHENS, of New-Hampshire, was arrested in this city to-night for uttering counterfeit bills on the John Hancock Bank, of Springfield. He is probably connected with the New-York gang.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus at the State House this evening. CHAS. W. UPHAM was nominated for reëlection to the Presidency of the Senate, and STEPHEN N. GIFFORD was nominated for Clerk. JULIUS ROCKWELL received the nomination for Speaker of the House, and WILLIAM STONE for Clerk.

The informal ballot for Speaker of the House stood as follows:

Julius Hale, of Pittsfield, 73; Charles Hale, of Boston, 48. Subsequently Mr. ROCKWELL was nominated by acclamation.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The House has elected A. BROWER LONGAKER Democrat, for Speaker.

WM. H. WELSH was elected Speaker of the Senate. The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow.

Election of a United States Senator from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Governor POWELL was elected United States Senator from this State to-day. He received 80 votes, GARRET DAVIS 54, and Mr. THOMPSON 1.

The News Yacht off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The News Yacht of the Associated Press, having been repaired, has now resumed her station off Cape Race, and will intercept the steamers passing within ten miles of that point.

Discharge of General Walker's Men.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

General WALKER'S men were discharged from the *Saratoga* to-day by orders from Washington. Many of them are wandering about the city destitute, poorly clad and moneyless.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

No. 23.—Argument for appellant concluded.

No. 24.—Isaac Brown *vs.* Joseph P. Shannon et al.—Argued for appellants and submitted on printed argument for the appellees.

Failures in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The following failures occurred here to-day: Messrs. WARD, SAUNDERS and HUNT; Messrs. GEO SMEDES & Co.; and Messrs. TITUS, GROVES & Co.

Death of Hon. S. B. Roble.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Hon. SIMON BRADSTREET ROBIE, formerly Master of Rolls, expired yesterday, aged 88 years.

Death of a Hotel Keeper.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

GEORGE GRIFFIN, the lessee of Gwin's Hotel, in this place, died last evening.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here, after a passage of 56 hours from New-York.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Weather.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

The weather here is mild and beautiful—like Summer.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

Weather fine and clear.

OGDENSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

The weather here is fine and clear. The steam ferry is still running.

BROCKVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

The weather fine and clear.

OTTAWA CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8½ A. M.

The weather here is very clear and fine this morning.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8½ A. M.

Canoes are crossing the river here. The weather is mild and clear.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8½ A. M.

The weather here is clear and fine.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy. The thermometer at 10 A. M., 42° above zero.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The weather here is very disagreeable. It is raining hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 5—9 P. M.

Weather cloudy, with appearance of rain. Wind Northeast.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 5—P. M.

It has been raining here all day. The weather is mild.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A few minutes after 6 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out in the fancy store No. 509 Eighth-avenue, of PHINEAS JACOBON. Loss about $100; insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company. HENRY GOETZ, who occupied a portion of the same building as a clothing store, lost about $100; insured for $1,900 in the Rogers and Hamilton Insurance Companies. The building was owned by JAMES SHAW and damaged $25. No insurance.

FROM ALBANY.

Harmony in Caucus—Organization of the Senate—Judge Stow Votes Himself into Position—The Americans do Likewise—The House not Organized—Promising Appearance of the New-York Delegation—Proposed Repeal of the Metropolitan Police Bill, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

The caucus machinery moved very smooth last night, in each of the political divisions. The nomination for Clerk in the Senate Republican caucus was the only well-contested point. When the result was announced there was a perfect "surprise party," and probably none partook of this surprise more largely than the successful candidate Mr. ALLEN, who, I am confident, went to the caucus with but the faintest hopes of success.

Happily for the peace of mind of the nominees of the Republican Senators, and happily for his own comfort, Senator STOW gave early assurances that he should act in the Senate on these nominations, in concert with those who had placed them in the track.

This morning, at 12, the Lieutenant-Governor called the Senate to order, and after the roll was called, administered the oath of office by platoons of three each. Every Senator answered to his name, Mr. DOHERTY, who was absent yesterday, having arrived last evening. Senator WILLIAMS was too feeble to come up to the Clerk's desk to take the oath of office, which was administered to him at his seat.

When the Lieutenant Governor announced the Senate "in order, and ready for the transaction of business," Senator PATTERSON, Republican, offered a resolution, that SAMUEL P. ALLEN be Clerk of the Senate. To this Senator SMITH, Democrat, moved an amendment, that the Senate proceed to elect a Clerk by ballot. This was to be considered the test point. If the Republicans could defeat the amendment, it was evident this would be able to carry the organization. The Ayes and Noes were called, amid manifestations of considerable anxiety. Mr. JOHNSON, the first American whose name was called, voted with the Democrats, and it was evident his associate, Mr. WHEELER, would do the same. If Mr. STOW followed the Republican lead, there would be an even count, leaving the Lieutenant-Governor to trump in and take the trick. That was the result—the chicken that Governor CHURCH hatched under similar circumstances, coming home to the Democracy to roost.

Failing to secure a ballot, the Democrats endeavored to substitute the name of their caucus nominee for that of Mr. ALLEN. The Americans proposed to amend still again by inserting their candidate. On the last motion, on a *viva-voce* vote, there were two affirmations and thirty negations. On the first amendment there were Ayes 14, Noes 18, Judge STOW and the Americans voting with the Republicans. On the *final* vote adopting the resolution, there were Ayes 16, Noes 14, Judge STOW voting Aye, and the two Americans declining to go on the record.

This was substantially repeated on every other officer of the Senate, Judge STOW steadily voting with the Republicans. Occasionally Mr WHEELER, the American from the Orange and Sullivan District, also voted for the Republican candidates.

A Committee was appointed to notify the Governor that the Senate was ready to receive any message he might have to communicate. His Excellency sent for reply that he should be happy to avail himself of the opportunity whenever he should receive a similar communication from the lower House. In this the Governor does not follow the precedent established by his predecessor, Governor CLARK, two years ago, who forwarded his message to the Senate, when it became apparent that the House would not speedily be organized. This delay will not probably long defer the publicity of the message. A large number of copies have been sent to the newspapers throughout the State, in advance of its transmission to the Legislature. It will be marvelous if some of these do not give the Governor a premature airing.

Senator DIBAE, you will see, has taken early occasion to give expression to the feeling so dominant in the State, of hostility to the measures by which the Administration attempts to subdue the will of the majority in Kansas, and to further the ends of the Pro-Slavery banditti into whose hands Mr. BUCHANAN has so suddenly and so unexpectedly precipitated himself. The resolutions are timely and just; they should have speedy and enthusiastic support.

Mr. MATHER is an early bird. He inaugurates the session with a notice that he shall, "at an early day, &c.," introduce a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act. It is well that MATHER commences this work early in the session, for it will take at least one hundred days before he will "bring it." The Metropolitan Police Act has marked defects—but none so chronic as to require the destruction of the entire enactment.

Mr. ALLEN reappoints JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, Journal Clerk; HENRY J. SICKLES, of Orleans, Deputy Clerk; ASA N. COLE, of Allegany, and CHAS. G. FAIRMAN, of Chemung, Engrossing Clerks. These are all experienced men, well qualified to perform the duties assigned them.

In the House, the Clerk called the roll at 11 o'clock, and the Secretary of State proceeded to administer the oath of office.

Every member was present.

Three ballots were had for Speaker, and then the House adjourned until this afternoon, when the members will draw for seats. To-morrow morning the balloting for Speaker will be renewed, but I hardly think a result will be reached before Thursday.

I was agreeably disappointed in the general appearance of the New-York delegation. We have got habituated to expect from the City *physiques* more indicative of butcher-boys and bruisers than of legislators. This year there is a marked change—in outward appearance and deportment the New-Yorkers bearing a fair resemblance to their associates from the rural districts. That their future career will support the good opinions their first appearance seems to justify—is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." Don't you coincide?

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate was called to order at noon to-day by Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN.

A list of the members was called by Mr. ALLEN, clerk, and the members sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governor.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, SAMUEL P. ALLEN was elected Clerk; Mr. DWIGHT, Sergeant-at-Arms; SIMEON DILLINGHAM, Assistant; R. W. OWENS, Doorkeeper; and SAMUEL TEN EYCK, and J. T. CLARK, Assistants—being all the Republican nominees.

Judge STOW voted with the Republicans. Two of the American Senators did not vote.

The customary resolutions were then passed, and the Senate fixed the hour of meeting at 11 A. M.

Mr. DIVEN introduced a preamble and resolution declaring in favor of popular sovereignty; declaring that the attempt of the General Government to force on Kansas a Constitution repugnant to the people, is subversive of the principles of self-government, and a violation of all the pledges of the Administration, and resolving to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the Lecompton Constitution. Laid over.

Messrs. WILLARD and SMITH were appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor, and Messrs. NOXON and WADSWORTH a Committee to wait on the Assembly, and inform them that the Senate had organized, and was ready for business.

Mr. MATHER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last House. The lobbies and galleries were densely crowded.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. MAGOON.

The members then took the oath of office, which was administered by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, and subscribed to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. GODARD, of St. Lawrence, the House proceeded to vote for Speakker, with the following result:

R. B. Van Valkenburg, Republican	60
Thomas G. Alvord, Democrat	56
Samuel A. Law, American	9
Charles S. Adams, American	1
Not voting	2

viz.: Messrs. VAN VALKENBURG and ALVORD—all the members present.

Two more ballots were had without any election, when the House adjourned until afternoon.

The House met again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The business of drawing for seats was completed, when an adjournment took place until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

American Legislative Caucus.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Americans held a caucus this evening to consult on the proper course for them to pursue.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, President CLANCY in the Chair. The Committee was sent again to wait upon the Mayor, and, returning, reported that he would be ready to report in a few moments.

The report of the Public Administrator was presented and ordered to be printed.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received and ordered to be printed. The following is an abstract of the principal features: In regard to Aqueduct repairs and improvements, the report says that under improvements the most important work to be paid for is that which is necessary along the whole line of the work, from the dam to the Distributing Reservoir. The opposition still exists to the erection of fences along the line. The quantity of fencing put up during the year was 6,237 lineal feet. The Aqueduct was thoroughly examined between the 2d and 6th of December, during which period the water was shut off from the City. The cracks in the masonry on the embankments still continue, though diminished in size and importance, and the condition of the Aqueduct at the present time affords satisfactory evidence of the durability of the work. As soon as the new Reservoir shall have been completed more thorough repairs will be made. The total cost of superintending surface and interior repairs and the repairs themselves, together with the fencing, has been $44,620 72.

The chief work under the head of "Croton Water Works Extension," is the new Reservoir, the land for which was acquired in 1856. Subsequently an exchange was made by which much rock-cutting and heavy embanking has been saved—a saving of cost of nearly $200,000 and an improvement of the shape and location of the Reservoir, which will make it highly ornamental to the Central Park. When filled, the Reservoir will present the appearance of a lake, which the Board suggest should be named "Lake of Manhattan" or "Manhatta." The ground taken for the Reservoir comprises 106.75 acres in area; the water surface will be 96 acres in area, and the depth when full will be 38 feet. Its total capacity will be 132,035,916 cubic feet, or 1,029,880,145 gallons New-York standard measure. A sewer has been built from near the proposed line of the Reservoir from Eighty-sixth-street, to the present waste-sewer from the receiving Reservoir joining through Eightieth-street. It is four feet in diameter and 190 feet long, and is intended for conduit from the waste weir of the new Reservoir, and as a means of drawing the waste water therefrom if required. This is the only actual work yet done towards the construction of the new Reservoir. Considerable delay has occurred through the informality of bids, and consequent lawsuits. Under the same head the Board have commenced a hydrographic survey of the entire valley of that portion of Croton River which lies above the point at which water is taken, the object being to establish suitable points for storage Reservoirs. The cost thus far has been $14,590 74.

The expenditures for water-pipes, and for laying them during the past year amount to $91,293 27.

The yearly receipts from water rents, notwithstanding the pressure in the financial world, show a gratifying increase. The amount received this year is $697,370 51.

In reference to the waste of water, the report says that outside of buildings has been in some degree diminished by the prompt enforcement of penalties; but within the houses the inhabitants must be left almost to their own sense of right, and the Board have found that nothing can be hoped for from the existence of such a principle.

The number, size, and locality of the sewers, basins, and culverts constructed during the year amounts, in length, to 10,430 feet. The entire sewerage of the City now is 140 miles in length.

The report concludes with the following exhibit of the ledger balance, Dec. 31, 1857:

Heads of Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.
Aqueduct repairs and improv'ts	$44,620 72	$45,000 00
Croton Water-works Extension	13,645 66	[illegible]
Water-pipes and laying	91,293 27	[illegible]
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	19,827 94	[illegible]
Statistical tables	582 50	1,742 62
Street expenses and paving	36,525,66	[illegible]
Salaries	22,796 68	[illegible]
Water rents	......	[illegible]
Water rents, penalties thereon	......	[illegible]
Permits to enter sewers	......	[illegible]
Permits to construct vaults	......	[illegible]
Petty cash	......	[illegible]
City Chamberlain	730,200 07	
Unexpended balances	335,078 52	
Totals	$1,229,571 02	[illegible]

A Committee from the Board of Councilmen appeared and reported that that Board had organized, and was ready to proceed to business.

The Mayor's Message was then received and read. Alderman ADAMS moved that it be laid on the table and the usual number of copies printed in document form.

Alderman BRADLEY moved to amend by ordering 10,000 extra copies, [illegible] document, and he could dispose of 500 copies in his district.

Alderman TUCKER thought 5,000 extra would be sufficient, which was agreed to, and the Board adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday at noon, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the chair.

Councilman VAN TINE moved that all reports not acted on by the last Board be referred to the usual Committees.

Councilman [illegible] in this proceeding [illegible] and could [illegible] the defunct Board.

Councilman MCCARTY moved an amendment, which was withdrawn, and the motion was adopted by a vote of [illegible].

The report of the Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen was received.

Councilman BRADY moved that when the Board adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet on Monday evening next in the City Library.

Agreed to.

The President announced as the Committee on Finance, Councilmen ACULARIUS, CRAWFORD and CROSS.

Councilman ACULARIUS begged to be excused serving on the Committee. [illegible] years since [illegible] City, and the taxes were then [illegible] millions of dollars. [illegible] and the taxes [illegible] Who was to blame for it? He wished that the [illegible] would ferret that [illegible] determined [illegible] possible, [illegible] to him. [illegible] correct, but he had [illegible] enemies.

The President put the question as to allowing Councilman ACULARIUS to resign. [illegible] were found [illegible].

The Board, on motion, took a recess of 15 minutes.

Upon reassembling, the President announced a message from the Mayor.

The Clerk commenced reading, but it was impossible, from the frequent banging of the doors, to hear a word of it.

Councilman VAN TINE moved that the reading be suspended.

Subsequently it was moved by Councilman CORNELL that it be printed in document form, 1,000 copies, and laid on the table.

Nine having voted in the negative, and five in the affirmative, the motion [illegible] ceeded.

The reading was not continuous. Councilman BRADY moved that the Clerk should pass over the financial statements and [illegible] passages [illegible] was to be [illegible] tion, passed.

Councilman DUNN moved for the further suspension of the reading, and that 2,000 copies be printed. Adopted.

Councilman VAN TINE moved that a new office be established under the Clerk, to be entitled the Engrossing Clerk, and to be placed under the direction of the Clerk of the Board.

Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE POST-OFFICE.—We begin to fear that we shall never have a new Post-Office. It seems that the speculators are entirely too powerful for either the City or General Government. [illegible] Church property [illegible] ing a new Post-Office [illegible] these insinuations, they have got the ear of the Attorney-General [illegible] influences, [illegible] lower end of the Park. [illegible] that a work [illegible] service to the City [illegible] defeated by these schemers. A Post-Office is a public building [illegible] much use to the City [illegible] the same price [illegible] for the site, [illegible] in trying to [illegible] antagonistic to the public good.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A New-Haven editor had a present of a bunch of violets, [illegible] unprecedented [illegible] bud. Rose bushes [illegible] weather is [illegible] the ice to cool [illegible]

The shipments of flour from Richmond, Va., to South America, during the month of December amounted to 36,249 barrels, [illegible] $250,000.

GOVERNOR KING'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

The circumstances in which we meet for the discharge of our respective duties under the Constitution, are of more than ordinary interest.

Towards the close of a year marked by general health, abundance and property, with overflowing harvests, and a busy, peaceable and contented people, we suddenly found ourselves involved in one of those financial convulsions which seem unavoidable and almost regularly periodical, among enterprising people, free to pursue every branch of industry.

Confidence, the vital breath of trade, which had been so great and so unquestioning, was struck down as it were, in an instant, and perished; and undertakings and engagements of widest reach and range, based upon its continuance, although backed by undoubted wealth and resources, were forced into liquidation. A most honorable struggle was indeed maintained by the business community against the calamitous alternative. But the Banks, under ordinary circumstances the helpers of the sorely-pressed merchant, became, in their turn dependent upon the forbearance of their dealers, whom, in order to avoid the discreditable and dangerous resort to a suspension of specie payments, they were obliged, by constant and stringent reduction of their discounts, to disappoint of accustomed supplies. Instead of reciprocal aid and coöperation, it became a strife who could endure most and longest. The consequence was obvious. After many and disastrous failures among the merchants the Banks themselves followed, and on the 14th of October last those of the City of New-York suspended specie payments. The country Banks of this State, and the Banks, indeed, throughout the United States, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, were swept away in the same vortex. How far, by a judicious concert of action, and more considerate watchings of the signs of the times, the Banks might, by earlier adoption of restrictive measures, have averted or mitigated the calamity—or whether, when it became certain that unless the sharp and sudden contraction of the circulation, resorted to by the Banks, could be arrested, and a more liberal view be made to prevail, commercial credit would be prostrated and panic take its place—it belongs not to this place nor to my purpose to inquire. Suffice it to say the panic came, and Banks, alike with individuals, were powerless against it.

It is a noticeable characteristic of this suspension of specie payments, that it came in no sense from, and was not occasioned by, the bill-holders. By the wise laws of this State, the bills of our banks are so effectually secured that about their essential value, if not immediate convertibility, no one had a doubt. It was the depositors that made the run upon the banks which forced them into suspension. It was the owners of the property that combined to carry it off from the depositories which they had chosen for it, and where it had ceased to represent a capital for furnishing discounts. This fact seems to point in the direction in which a preventive for the future may be found.

In the alarm and confusion consequent upon the suspension, urgent appeals were made to me to convene the Legislature in extra session, in order that it might consider of the measures fit to be taken in such an emergency.

I listened with all respect and attention to the arguments for such a course, addressed to me by the deputations which came to the seat of government from the cities of New-York and Albany; but without being moved from my early and steadfast conviction that such a step was not expedient, I had the fullest confidence, that both from an enlightened sense of duty, and from a wholesome fear of the legal consequences of prolonged suspension, the banks would make strenuous efforts to resume specie payments at the earliest day, if not unwisely harassed, or more unwisely indulged. A judicial opinion from the Supreme Court, promulgated in the City of New-York, quieted the immediate apprehension of the banks of being forced into liquidation. And the whole business community pledged themselves to stand by and aid, instead of crippling or annoying them. It is, therefore, with the deepest satisfaction I have found my confidence in the will and in the ability of the banks to effect an early resumption, amply vindicated by the spontaneous return, to their regular course of business, of all the banks of the City of Yew-York, on the 16th of December, within two months of the period of their suspension. The banks of the whole State followed the lead immediately, and those of other cities and States, with few exceptions, did likewise, and now the liabilities of the banks are redeemed on demand in coin, as quietly and surely as though no interruption had occurred.

I confess to some pride, as a citizen of the State of New-York, in such an exhibition, alike of the high sense of duty, of the integrity and of the solvency of the banks, as contrasted, moreover, with the necessity which recently forced the Bank of England to ask and to avail itself of the intervention of the Government for its relief, although armed with a defensive power, which our banks have not, of raising the rate of discount to a per centage that may become prohibitory. It is a just cause of satisfaction that our banks, partaking of all the freedom of our political institutions, after yielding for a brief space, yet, of their own motion, vigor and sense of duty, triumphed over like difficulties without aid from the Government. It would be unwise, however, to let the present opportunity pass without seeking some preventive of these periodical convulsions, so fraught with disaster, both to individuals and the public.

The effect of the recent derangement in business has been to bring about a general settling up of accounts, and no period could, therefore well be more propitious for the inauguration of any new provisions having for their object the greater security and steadiness of the business of banks, which combine, as ours do, the character both of banks of issue and banks of discount and deposit. With regard to the issues of the banks I propose no change, for I perceive no necessity for any. The bank notes circulating as money are now so well secured, and so firmly established in public confidence, that even the suspension of specie payments did not, as we have seen, sensibly affect their value, and though not at the moment redeemable in coin, they continued to pass current as before. These derangements in the money market have their source, not in the issues, but in the deposits of banks. Great competition exists among these institutions to secure large deposits at a low rate of interest. These deposits become the basis of extended and profitable discounts, thereby unduly expanding the circulation. Various expedients, more or less complicated, have been suggested to guard against this danger. But a simple and effectual course would seem to be, to require each bank to keep on hand a fixed relative proportion of coin to the total amount of its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes, and to impose adequate penalties for the violation of this law. This would go to the root of the evil; for the cost of keeping in the vaults so much unproductive coin would be certain. There would be less desire, therefore, for large deposits; and these would be more equally diffused among many banks—of itself an advantage, instead of being, as now, monopolized by a few. Entertaining these views, I submit, for the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of requiring, by law, under adequate penalties, that every bank shall keep on hand twenty-five per cent., in coin, on the amount of all its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes. In order to avoid unnecessary inconvenience in carrying such a provision into effect, it might be so graduated, as to time, as to reach the minimum by a progressive monthly per centage; but whenever reached, at a day to be fixed, not to be departed from. Under a law similar to this, the chief banks of New-Orleans, alone of all the banks of the country, were enabled to resist the pressure of universal suspension elsewhere, and maintain their integrity. Such a law in this State, together with the weekly statements, under oath, of the New-York City Banks—now so judiciously required to be published—and the operation of the daily settlements at the Clearing-house, would, it is believed, go very far to prevent catastrophes such as that from which we are just emerging. I can perceive no objection, in expediency or equity, to such a restriction upon the banks, which, as creatures of the State, may and should be required so to conduct their operations as that the public safety shall not be postponed to the desire of adding to the profits of their private stockholders.

The condition of the banks, in all their details, will be communicated to you at an early day, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, to which I would beg leave to refer you for such further information as you may desire upon these subjects.

The condition of the finances of the State is such as to require, I am concerned to say, continued taxation, in order to the maintenance of the public credit, and the due provision for the ordinary expenses. The canal revenues are again deficient, and it becomes a duty to express the opinion that under existing circumstances, the Legislature may, with equal fitness and justice, repeal the law of July 10, 1851, entitled "An act to abolish tolls on railroads," and then, by a further act, reëstablish the tolls on competing railroads, which had been pledged, by the Constitution, as part of the canal revenues, for the security and ultimate redemption of the public debt.

Railroads are great public benefits, and there should be no desire to deal in an illiberal spirit with their owners and managers. It is for the general safety and convenience that those who invest their money in such enterprises should be permitted to derive therefrom a just return of profits, but always in subordination to the public good and the rights of others. It is in this view I recommend, as an equivalent for reëstablishing the tolls on freight, that railroad companies paying such tolls be permitted to make such equitable increase in their present charges for the transportation of passengers as the Legislature may authorize.

There will doubtless be addressed to you applications for grants of money to various deserving enterprises and institutions; but it is my duty to say that, in the present condition of the Treasury, a deaf ear should be turned to all such applications; for it can only be through the exercise of the strictest economy, and of retrenchment wherever retrenchment can properly be made, that we shall be able to meet our ordinary expenditure, and to fulfill our obligations to those State institutions which habitually rely upon our annual appropriations.

The reports annually presented to the Legislature, will make known to you the general condition of the State, of its eleemosynary institutions, of its Houses of Refuge, its Prisons and Penitentiaries, and to these I refer, without reproducing their statements here.

The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs reports to me that the inspection of Salt manufactured on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, during the past year, is 4,312,000 bushels. This is a falling off of the production of the preceding year of about 1,700,000 bushels. The Superintendent ascribes this falling off to the recent general derangement of business in the country; but expresses the confident belief that this important staple will speedily recover from its depression, and go on, as heretofore, with steady increase.

Of the Canals, however, I must speak at some length, and with entire frankness, not concealing whatever there may be of disappointment and discouragement in the statement to be made, but as certainly not doubting nor desponding, either as to the ability, the obligation, or the expediency of persistent efforts and sacrifices, if need be, speedily to complete the enlargement; and therein and thereby put the State in possession of a system of internal navigation, unsurpassed in its extent and completeness, and unequaled in its productiveness. The net tolls of the past year, extending from Oct. 1, 1856, to Oct. 1, 1857, fall short, as appears by the annexed abstract from the report, to me, of the Auditor of the Canal Department, by $110,984 40 of the sum of $1,700,000 required by the Constitution to be annually set apart from the surplus revenues of the Canals, as a sinking-fund for the redemption of the Canal debt, as it existed in 1846. The Constitution further requires that $350,000 be annually set apart from the surplus funds, to provide for the interest and principal of the General Fund Debt. This is also deficient, thus making the whole deficit of the tolls to satisfy the requirements under 1st and 2d sections of article 7 of the Constitution, $461,984. The work of enlargement has, it is believed, been advantageously and steadily prosecuted during the past year, though I am unable to furnish you with any details. These will be presented to you in the report which the State Engineer is preparing, and will make to the Legislature at an early day. Assuming, however, as accurate, the estimates in his annual report, of the cost of completing the enlargement, from Dec. 1, 1853, at $14,250,000

And giving credit for the sums since appropriated thereto, viz: amount of four loans of $2,250,000 each, under Constitutional Amendment of 1854	$9,000,000	
Premium thereon, and interest on premium	1,400,000	
Proceeds of Mill Tax, per law of 1857	1,350,000	—11,750,000
Leaving deficit		$2,500,000

To meet this there is only the loan of $500,000, authorized by the last Legislature, not yet negotiated. It will devolve upon you, therefore, to provide the additional means. I have already suggested that tolls on competing railroads be restored, and would further suggest, as an additional resource, such increase of canal tolls as may be found expedient, and for the balance we can only look to direct taxation; and accordingly I recommend that recourse be had thereto, in such measure and with such apportionment of the burthen over two years, as will render it least onerous to the people, while fulfilling the end proposed, of insuring the speedy enlargement. The result, if adequate means were on hand, might be accomplished within the current year. But inasmuch as no such means can be provided within that time, we must be content to wait a little longer for this great consummation, well assured that when it does come, it will come crowned with abundant and lasting prosperity. Meantime, it may be safely estimated that, with the tolls on competing railroads, and a tax of one-half mill annually for two years, a sufficient sum will be raised to effect the desired object, and thus at the commencement of the year 1860, put the State in possession of this great property, with a sinking fund adequate to the rapid extinction of all the debts charged upon it, and with an income that will thenceforth obviate the necessity of taxing the people.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has furnished me, in anticipation of his public report, with the following statement of the condition of the Public Schools of the State:

The reported expenditures for the Public Schools of the State, for the year 1856, are:

For Teachers' wages	$2,033,268 44
For Libraries and School apparatus	120,896 43
For School-houses, including sites, repairs, &c.	746,092 24
For incidental expenses	399,641 82
Total	$3,299,898 93
Of the above total amount, there was raised, by school-district tax and rate-bills	$2,181,274 05
From proceeds of Gospel and School Lands	16,054 31
From Common School Fund and State Tax	1,102,570 57
Total	$3,299,898 93

The number of School Districts reported in the State, is 11,857.

The reported number of persons between the ages of four and twenty-one years, is 1,214,771; of whom there were in attendance, some portion of the year, in the Public Schools, 832,735—69 per cent. of the whole. The cost, per month, of each pupil actually attending school, was 84½ cents.

The cost of the Public Schools, apportioned *per capita*, on the whole population of the State, exclusive of the invested school funds, was 93 cents and 7 mills.

The law under which the Military Force of the State is at present organized, can hardly be said to answer generally the requirements of the force, nor even, in some essential particulars, is it to be considered as accomplishing the objects sought to be secured by its provisions.

In establishing the present commuting system, the Legislature doubtless intended it as a means by which the pecuniary burdens of the military organization might fall less grievously upon those included within its authority; nor is it any less certain that it intended that the commutation should be properly assessed and collected; but owing to defects in the law itself, and to the mode in which it is administered, the funds arising out of this system are by no means as large as it was reasonable to expect, and in this regard, at least, it may be truly said that the law has failed in accomplishing one of its vital objects. Indeed, so generally is this the case, that in many of the military districts of the State the expediency has been urged of abolishing altogether the commuting system, and establishing in lieu of it a direct tax upon property.

It is believed, however, that by a modification of the manner in which the enrolment is effected, and by providing against the accumulation of the commutations of successive years, the commuting system will become as effective as it is desirable.

I would call your attention to this defect in the law, and generally to the suggestions contained in the report of the Adjutant-General.

The military force of the State is divided into 8 Divisions, 28 Brigades and 67 Regiments, comprising in the aggregate 16,434 officers and men, and is classified by companies in the various arms.

It will be, perhaps, remarked that the number specified as the aggregate of the force is somewhat less than that stated last year. This arises from the fact that the aggregate of last year was derived from calculations based upon partial returns; this year, however, the returns have been [illegible] accurate, and it is believed that the number now specified as the aggregate of the force cannot vary much from the fact.

I have had opportunities during the past year to witness, personally, both in the City of New-York and in some of the interior cities and counties, the soldier-like bearing and appearance of the uniformed troops, and I look on such an organization, only kept up, as it is, at a very considerable indirect cost, as an honor and defence to the State, and worthy, therefore, of legislative encouragement.

I took occasion to submit to the last Legislature the urgency of some more adequate provision than now exists for securing and protecting both the freedom and the purity of the elective franchise, especially in the large cities. I now suggest, as at once Constitutional and effective, the enactment of a Registry Law, whereby the rights of every elector may be ascertained in advance of the heat and confusion of election-day, and fraud, simulation and perjury be rendered measurably unavailable at the polls.

Much time was given by the last Legislature to framing laws for the City of New-York; and it affords me pleasure to say, that all of them have, by their operation, thus far vindicated the wisdom with which they were framed and enacted. Of the law establishing a municipal police, though most factiously resisted, and so far, therefore, deprived of its efficiency, the experience has been satisfactory. And I look forward, with confidence, to the complete organization of the force under this law, as promising, to the metropolitan district to which it applies, a most efficient, reliable and respectable police. If it shall be found that additional legislation may hasten such a result, it will, I trust, not be withheld. I communicate herewith, for your information, a report of the Police Commissioners, which, in conformity with the law, they have made to me.

The law to reorganize the Wardens' office of the port of New-York, is among those of the last Legislature which has been most earnestly resisted as oppressive and unconstitutional. It seems to me, however, just in principle, and fair to all parties liable to be affected by its provisions, either as shipowners, shippers, insurers or consignees, at home and abroad. The duties under it have been faithfully and intelligently discharged, and at a moderate cost.

The law for the removal of Quarantine from its present site has met with unexpected obstructions, of which the details will appear from a report to me of the Commissioners, accompanying this message. I indulge the hope that the State of New-Jersey, to which we are bound, over and above the common bond of union as an equal member of the Republic, by special ties of neighborhood, interest and close social and domestic relations, will, upon a review of the whole case, forego her objection to the use of the barren sand-spit of Sandy Hook, as a Quarantine station, and thus cement more closely, by such a concession to the common health of the people of both States, our respect and affection.

With respect to the concurrent resolutions of the last Legislature, proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the suffrage of men of color, and also an amendment to prevent frauds at elections, I have to state that, in the hurry of business towards the close of the session, these resolutions were inadvertently sent to the Executive Chamber, among many other bills, and not requiring, as those bills did, the signature of the Governor, they were laid aside, and not being called for by the proper officer, they were overlooked, and so failed to be published according to the provision of the Constitution. I now call your attention to the fact. Concurring entirely in the policy of these resolutions, I invite your consideration to the propriety of reënacting them.

It is known that in the month of July last, the centre building of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, together with some of its outbuildings, was destroyed by fire. It was ascertained to be the act of an incendiary, partially deranged. On consultation with the Board of Managers, and being satisfied, by personal inspection, of the absolute necessity of immediately repairing the damage, I authorized them to do so, upon the most advantageous terms, consistent with economy and dispatch. Upon this authority they proceeded at once, and, up to the present period, they have made an expenditure amounting to $41,005 51; and the sum estimated as needful for work yet to be done, is $27,786 43, making the entire amount $68,741 94, for the reconstruction of the buildings destroyed, with some improvements deemed valuable and necessary. In assuming the responsibility, without warrant of law authorizing this expenditure, I was actuated by considerations of the overruling necessity of the case; for the operations of that noble charity were paralyzed by the destruction of so much of the edifice; and the forlorn and helpless inmates would have been left without adequate care and protection. I throw myself upon the indulgence of the Legislature in asking their sanction to this course, and that an appropriation be made for the sum above named. I submit, herewith, the report of the Board of Managers of that Institution, setting forth the urgency of this expenditure, and its details, and explaining the actual workings of this charity.

As connected in some degree with ths same subject, I take leave, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, to invite your attention to the condition of the insane paupers in the several counties of this State, and particularly in the County of Monroe, now supported as a county charge; and also as to the policy of erecting and maintaining County Asylums or Hospitals for the insane paupers, in connection with the almshouses and poorhouses of such counties, and under the same general superintendence. Their communication on this subject is herewith transmitted, which explains their views more fully.

The sum of $25,000, appropriated by the last Legislature for clearing out obstructions in the Hudson River, near the city of Albany, has been judiciously expended, and, as far as the means would allow, to a good result. As it is obviously and unquestionably a duty of the General Government to provide for expenditures of this sort in navigable waters, constituting a port of entry, it will be for you to authorize the proper reclamation on that Government for the reimbursement of the amount expended, and for such further aid as may complete the work of removing obstructions.

As belonging to the same subject, I may add here that the lines established by the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments in the port of New-York, being once definitely settled by the labor of an accomplished corps of Hydrographers, and adopted by the Legislature at its last session, at great cost to the State, it is obviously for the interest of all riparian owners, as it is for the permanent advantage of navigation, that this result should be deemed final, and that the lines thus established should be considered as unalterable.

It cannot have escaped your notice that during the past year some of our courts of law have, by a most extraordinary exercise of the power of granting injunctions, introduced an element of discord, and, therefore, of weakness and distrust, into our judicial system. The injunction is a process unknown to the common law. According to that law, every man is free to act on his rights, as he is advised they are, subject to answer in damages to any one whose rights he may invade. Equity comes in, where the act threatened to be done would cause a damage, in its nature irremediable, or where the trespassing party is irresponsible, and enjoins him. But, as now practiced, our judges, in a discretion not always wisely exercised, have nearly converted into an every-day remedy what is designed and has heretofore been regarded as an exceptional intervention of equity, staying, in such cases, the extreme rigor, or supplying the deficiencies of the common law. The evils of such proceeding, in relation to individuals assume far greater proportions when they are brought to operate on public interests, and have reached such a pass in the City of New-York, that it has become a common practice for the judiciary, acting preliminarily and without the defensive precautions of a regular trial at law, to interfere with the action of public officers, alike of the Municipality and of the State. The effect is to constitute the judiciary an integral part of our Municipal and State Government by their own act, not judging on regular proofs according to the common law, with its wise rules of evidence, its confronting of witnesses, and its sober delays for reflection, but on the urgent impulses of agitated parties, moved by the outcries of masses, and it is feared, not entirely free from the influences of party and partisan strife. How great this evil became, how it impaired confidence in the judiciary, how dangerous it was to the public, the events of the past year have plainly shown. To remedy this state of things, it is suggested that it be provided for the future:

1. That no injunction be granted *ex parte*. This I understand to be the law in the Courts of the United States, and that it has been found to work well. Notice being always required, so that the other party can make his statement.

2. That no injunction be granted, except where the injury apprehended would be irreparable, and could not be comprehended in damages, or when the apprehended wrong-doer was insolvent.

3. Security might be required for the payment of damages to the party enjoined, in case the process should appear to have been improperly obtained.

These provisions should be applicable to all demands for an injunction; and, in addition, in the case of public officers, whether of the State or the Municipality, it might be further required that

4. The jurisdiction as to public officers should be confined to a single Court, so as to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction and of opinion.

5. No injunction to be allowed, as to any public matter or public officer, but on a hearing before a General Term, from which an appeal should lie immediately to the Court of Appeals.

Some such provisions as these, with such details as may be found advisable, seem to me indispensable for restoring the impaired confidence of the people in the Judiciary, as well as for restraining that most essential and valuable department of polity within its proper and prescribed limits. It will be all the stronger, in real authority and in moral weight, by being thus restored and restrained.

I cannot pass from this subject without calling your attention to some other points connected with it; and, first, as to the mode of ascertaining and declaring the result of the election of Judges. The choice in these elections is, as in respect of other elective officers, by pluralities; but no commission is issued to the elected, and they enter upon and hold office under a mere canvasser's certificate. In case of a doubt or dispute, no magistrates are authorized to determine the *prima facie* title.

It would seem not unreasonable, with regard to such important officers, chosen for a long term of years, if only to guard against surprise, that something more than a mere plurality—some appreciable and significant proportion of all the votes cast at such election—should be required as necessary to a choice, while both dignity and responsibility would seem to demand that every incumbent of a seat on the Bench of the State, should be provided with a commission under the Seal of the State; and, in local tribunals, from some Court of Record.

Again, the laws, as administered in criminal cases, do not appear to discriminate sufficiently between degrees of criminality, or do not leave a sufficient latitude for doing so to the Judges. Hence, constant appeals to the Executive for the interposition of his prerogative of mitigating sentences. The listening to, and determining of such appeals, is among the most laborious and most painful duties of the Executive—yet a duty fully assumed, with all others belonging to the office, and not, therefore, to be shrunk from. But if it should appear to you that the cause of justice as well as of humanity might be promoted by allowing criminal courts a wider latitude in the application of specific penalties to specific offences, I willingly persuade myself that it might be an additional motive for adopting such a course, that it would, in the future, relieve measurably, the Executive of the State from these most painful and yearly accumulating applications.

The gold medal voted to Dr. KANE had not been completed when the sad intelligence came to us of the sudden death, in a foreign land, of him whom the Legislature of this State designed to honor. It has since been delivered, by my Private Secretary, to the father of Dr KANE—the afflicted inheritor of the well-earned trophies of a gallant son, too early lost.

The medal voted to Commander HARTSTEIN is in readiness to be delivered to him at the Capitol, whenever his public duties will permit him to attend and receive it, of which he has been officially advised.

The condition of Kansas continues to absorb public interest. It is to the shame of Truth alike and of Liberty, that it must be said that in the treatment of this question, there has been studied disingenuousness and deliberate perversion of facts. Even the President of the United States, after having pledged himself, as the party he represents had pledged themselves, that no Constitution should be deemed obligatory which had not been submitted to the people for ratification; and still professing to uphold and stand by what it so delusively characterizes as popular sovereignty, nevertheless affirmed, in his message, that it has "been fairly and explicitly referred to the people whether they will have a Constitution with or without Slavery," while in that same message it is stated that Slavery and the right of property in slaves exists in Kansas "under the Constitution of the United States;" and when by the very form in which the question is submitted, the Constitution recognizing the existence of slaves must be accepted, whatever the vote or the wishes of the people as to Slavery may be. What grosser mockery of substantial popular sovereignty can well be devised than the submission of only a single section of a Constitution involving all the rights and the liberties of the people? And what more palpable abuse of language than to speak of such a submission as "fair?" Of what Free State in this Union would the people submit to be thus cheated of their right to decide upon a Constitution in all its parts? Or what theory of freedom can consist with such a dishonest scheme for forcing an obnoxious instrument upon an unwilling people?

In view of these most unwarrantable proceedings, and after the emphatic and repeated declarations by the President of the United States, and after the yet more extraordinary opinions, not judicial decisions, nor entitled to any respect as such, pronounced by some of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of Slavery, I feel called upon by what I owe, not less to the well-ascertained opinion of the people of this State, than to my own self-respect, to repeat here, what in my first Message I assumed as the deliberate conviction of the Free States, that "Slavery in the States where it exists, exists by virtue of the local law alone, and that it neither exists nor is confirmed there, nor anywhere, by the force and effect of the Constitution of the United States."

I have faith in the principles at issue in this controversy so strong as to feel assured that the Freemen of Kansas will not submit to the great wrongs meditated against them; and my faith is alike strong, that the men of the Free States will sustain the cause of Freedom of Kansas as though it were their own, and at their own doors.

Since the last session of the Legislature the Lemmon slave case, involving the claim of slaveholders to bring slaves into this State, in violation of its express legislation, has been brought under the consideration of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District.

The case was heard before the five Judges of that District, and I am gratified to be able to state that, with one dissenting voice, the Court expressed its judgment in favor of the constitutional power of the State to legislate as to the condition of all persons within its jurisdiction, and to banish forever from its Territory all vestige of human slavery. The dissenting Justice has not made public the grounds or the extent of his disagreement with the majority of the Court.

The counsel of the State of Virginia having intimated his intention to appeal from this decision, I recommend to the Legislature to make such provision for the further maintenance of the rights of the State as the importance of the question requires.

I have thus frankly communicated to you my views on the great public interests committed to our common charge. The path before us is plain, though not free from difficulties and embarrassments; but looking with a steadfast eye to duty, and relying with steadfast hearts upon the continued aid and guidance of that gracious Being who, in the past has, in so signal a manner blessed our people, we cannot mistake and must not suffer ourselves to be diverted from it.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1858. JOHN A. KING.

Miscellaneous Items.

A young bride came to her death in a remarkable manner lately, in Clark County, Ind. She married her cousin. Some young men came to the house for the purpose of charivaring the parties. The father of the parties asked them to desist, and they complied with the request. But shortly after they returned, and the bride being on horseback for the purpose of going to the home of the bridegroom, the animal becoming frightened, threw the bride off, and she had her neck broken, causing instant death.

The Jacksonville *Republican* of the 16th ult. publishes later news from the seat of war. In the latter part of last month Captain Parkhill, with 75 men, started from Chocksikel Key for a seven days' scout. On the 28th, they met a party of Indians in ambush, and were fired upon. Captain Parkhill was killed, and five of the men wounded. It was supposed that three Indians were killed.

A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen in Berks, England, on the evening of Dec. 16. It was of a blood-red color, and traversed the heavens from north to west. The laborers who saw it were quite terrified at its appearance. At 4 o'clock in the morning the sky presented an extraordinary appearance, the heavens being illuminated in the northwest with a bright, fiery red, as if lighted up by a conflagration.

A Convention of grape-growers is to be held in Meriden, Connecticut, on the 12th inst., to which are invited all who take an interest in grape growing and wine making. It is to be held on the day before the meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

The Monroe County Circuit Calendar is so enormously heavy this term that two Judges sit to try cases, in separate apartments. Six hundred culprits are under indictment.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The distinguished position of Mayor of the City, to which I have been elected by my fellow-Citizens, imposes upon me highly-responsible as well as most arduous duties, and I cannot better evince my appreciation of the generous confidence they have thus reposed in me than by devoting my earnest efforts towards securing for them an honest, efficient and economical administration of the City Government.

I shall at all times be ready to coöperate with you in any action tending to promote the security, prosperity and good government of the City, expecting at the same time to receive your cordial support in behalf of such measures as I may have occasion, in the performance of my duty, to suggest to you.

It is made my duty, by the Charter, to communicate to you "a statement of the condition of the City in relation to its government, finances and improvements," and also "to recommend such measures as I may deem expedient, connected with its police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament."

Among these subjects the

FINANCES.

properly demand the first place.

The total debt of the City on Jan. 1, inst., was $18,114,191, composed of the following accounts:

The permanent City Debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund	$16,489,165	
Less Stocks and Securities held by the Commissioners	5,715,874	
Actual Permanent Debt		$10,773,191
The Funded Debt Redeemable from Taxation		1,104,000
The Treasury Loan Account		3,486,900
The Central Park Assessment Bonds		1,600 000
The Assessment Bonds		1,150,000
Total		$18,114,191

PERMANENT DEBT.

The permanent debt, redeemable from the sinking fund, consisted of the following items on Jan. 1, 1858:

5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1858		$3,600,044
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1860		2,500,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1870		3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1875		255,000
5 per cent Water Stock, redeemable in 1880		2,147.000
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Stock, red'e in 1890		1,000,000
5 per cent. Fire Indem'y Stock, red'e in 1868		402,765
5 per cent. Build'g Loan St'k, No. 3, red'e in 1870		75,000
5 per cent. Build'g Loan St'k, No. 4, red'e in 1873		115,000
5 per cent. Water St'k, (New Res.,) red'e in 1875		69,100
5 per cent. Water St'k (New Res.,) red'e in 1876		988,300
5 per cent Central Park Fund St'k, red'e in 1878		713,200
5 per cent. Central Park Fund St'k, red'e in 1887		1,765,700
5 per cent. Cen'l Park Fund (Ars'l,) red'e in 1898		197,500
5 per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887		300,000
Whole amount		$16,489,165
LESS—Investments by Common School Fund:		
City Stocks	$5,093,830	
Bonds and mortgages	621,994	—5,715,874
Amount unprovided for Jan. 1, 1858		$10,773,291

This debt has been increased during the past year $2,073,098 in consequence of stocks issued for payments on account of the Central Park and the new Reservoir and Arsenal.

Three millions of dollars of stock, issued for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct were due on the first instant, and arrangements were made for its redemption.

The Sinking Fund, it will be perceived, is in a highly prosperous condition. Created by the act of the Legislature of 1812, it has met promptly all its liabilities.

By the ordinance of the Common Council of 1845, certain specified revenues were pledged to this fund, the receipts from which, the last year, amounted to $570,513.

By the same ordinance a separate fund for the payment of the interest on this debt was created, to which were pledged the Croton water rents and various other sources of City revenue. This fund has not only paid the interest on the permanent and funded debt, but on account of the great increase since 1851 in the revenues appropriated to it, has accumulated a surplus amounting, on the 1st instant, to $1,773,906 41. A part of this surplus has been advanced to the permanent sinking fund, and invested in the purchase of City Stocks and Revenue Bonds.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the City, redeemable from taxation is as follows:

Five per cent. Public Building No. 3, payable from 1858 to 1866	$450,000 00
Five per cent. New-York stock for Docks and Slips, payable from 1867 to 1876	500.000 00
Public Education stock—1873	104.000 00
Total amount	$1,104,000 00

This debt has been created in accordance with several acts of the Legislature, passed since 1848, for the erection of public buildings and the construction of wharves, piers and slips. It is redeemable from taxation at the rate of $50,000 annually.

To this fund is also charged a stock, called the Public Education Stock, created for the purpose of paying off the mortgages on the property transferred by the Public School Society to the City, for the use of the Board of Education, and for the redemption of which $4,657 36 is to be annually raised by tax for twenty years, at the expiration of which time it becomes due.

The interest on all this funded debt, as well as on the permanent debt, is now paid from the sinking fund interest account.

TREASURY LOAN ON REVENUE BONDS.

The Treasury loan account consists of revenue bonds of 1857, issued in anticipation of the taxes of that year and outstanding, Jan. 1, 1858, $3,486,900.

This debt is made in anticipation of the annual taxes, by authority of a provision in the Charter, as follows:

"The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any money whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature."

The expenditures from the City Treasury, on account of the City Government, are principally made during the year before the bulk of the taxes are received, and hence the necessity of this provision of the Charter.

A large sum is thus rendered necessary in the annual tax list, for the payment of interest on these revenue bonds. Last year the amount was $295,000. The amount called for this year is $325,000.

FUNDED DEBT REDEEMABLE FROM CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENTS.

This debt consists of six per cent. Central Park assessment fund stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, $1,600,000.

On the awards for the Central Park becoming due, the Treasury was unable to meet them, in consequence of the difficulty of negotiating the stock authorized by the Legislature for its payment, by reason of the low rate of interest, (5 per cent.) Bonds were, therefore, issued under an ordinance of the Common Council, passed on the recommendation of the Comptroller, under the authority of an act of the Legislature of 1813, to the amount of $1,000,600, redeemable from the assessments on the property benefited by the improvement, and which assessments were pledged for its redemption.

These assessments will, no doubt, be sufficient to pay the bonds thus issued.

ASSESSMENT BONDS.

In 1852, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Common Council to issue assessment bonds for the payment of contractors for work done in the construction of sewers, regulating and paving streets, and other work payable from assessments on the property benefited. The purpose of the law is that contractors may be paid for their work in advance of the collection of the assessments, so as to enable contractors of small means to compete with large capitalists for contracts, and so reduce the cost by greater competition.

The Common Council in 1842 passed an ordinance based on this act, by authority of which, contractors were paid 85 per cent. of the amount of their contracts, upon a proper certificate of the completion of the same, and the balance after confirmation of the assessment. This ordinance was amended in 1854 so as to authorize the Comptroller to pay monthly to contractors, on all contracts over $10,000, 75 per cent. of the work done, as it progressed, and the balance when the assessment was confirmed.

Previously to the passage of the act of the Legislature of 1852, contractors were paid only as the assessments were collected, the City then acting truly as Trustee. Since then Assessment Bonds have been issued, to pay contractors in advance of the receipt of the assessments, and as the law authorizing them makes no provision for the time of their redemption, they have been made payable within the year of their issue.

The collections of assessments not being sufficient to redeem these bonds thus issued, as they became due, advances were made from time to time from the City Treasury for that purpose. The total advances thus made amounted in 1856 to more than $2,000,000. In that year, on the recommendation of the Comptroller, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, under an act of the Legislature of 1853, authorizing him to issue bonds, payable in five years, to reimburse the Treasury for these advances.

The following statement gives the amount of these bonds, and also the assessment bonds issued and payable within the year 1857, viz:

Six per cent. assessment bonds, 5 years, payable 1861	$789,600
Seven per cent. assessment bonds, 5 years, payable 1862	178,400
Six per cent. assessment bonds, 1 year	182,000
Total	$1,150,000

To redeem these bonds, or those which may hereafter be issued, to further reimburse the Treasury for advances, there are assessments in arrear amounting to $2,680,809 17, and property purchased by the City for assessments, amounting to $138,429 13 making a total of $2,819,238 72.

By the present law no proceedings for the sale of property for assessments, can be taken before the expiration of three years from the time when they become absolutely due. In consequence of this provision each year has added to the amount of these arrears. The collection of a portion of these arrears may, however, under the provisions of the law, be enforced this year.

From information that I have obtained I fear that the whole amount of the arrears of assessments will not be realized. In some cases the property may not sell for the amount of the assessments, and the returns of several of the collections are so imperfect that it is impossible to ascertain the amount of assessments paid to them for which no returns have been made.

After further examination I shall make another communication to you on this subject.

Whether the public interests are promoted by advances to contractors before the collection of the assessments for the work, I am not at this time possessed of such full information as will enable me to decide.

STREET OPENINGS.

The Treasury is, also, in advance on this account to the amount of $776,535 01.

In these cases the property is sufficient to reimburse the Treasury, as the assessments are equal to the award, except in a few instances where remissions have been made by the Common Council. These remissions, in my judgment, are made without authority of law.

ANNUAL TAXATION.

The taxation annually levied on the owners of property, real and personal, for the current expenses of the government and other trust and special charges authorized by law, is a subject of primary importance to the community and the officers to whom its imposition and expenditures are intrusted.

Were the administration of public affairs conducted so as adequately to protect property, health and life, our citizens might overlook the heavy burdens annually imposed on them by excessive taxation,—but when these ends are not attained, when property is rendered insecure through inefficiency, health endangered by the neglect of the indispensable sanitary laws of cleanliness, and life daily sacrificed by violence, ruffianism and crime, through the want of energy in bringing the guilty to trial and punishment, they may well complain of these heavy drafts for the maintenance of such a semblance of government.

The great increase in our annual tax list, now largely exceeding the expenditures of any of the State Governments, demands a careful inquiry into the causes to which it is due.

The amount of taxation for the support of the City Government in 1848 was $2,715,510. The levy for the last year was $8,066,506. The following table exhibits the increase from 1848 to 1857, inclusive, and the valuation of the real and personal estate for the same years, as well as the rate per centum of taxation:

Statement of the value of Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, with the amount raised by Tax from the year 1848 to 1857, both inclusive:

Years.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Est.	Total val. Real and Personal Es.
1848	$193,029,076	$61,164,447	$254,163,593
1849	197,741,909	58,455,224	256,194,143
1850	207,146,176	78,939,240	286,085,416
1851	227,013,856	93,094,501	320,108,358
1852	253,278,384	98,490,042	351,768,426
1853	294,637,295	168,994,137	413,631,382
1854	330,564,452	131,721,338	462,285,790
1855	337,138,526	150,022,312	487,060,838
1856	340,975,498	172,707,783	513,739,279
1857	352,958,803	168,216,449	521,175,252

Years.	Amount raised by Tax.	Rate per cent.
1848	$2,715,510	107.80
1849	3,005,762	118.87
1850	3,230,780	113.75
1851	2,924,384	91.98
1852	3,378,335	96.70
1853	5,069,650	123.42
1854	4,841,255	105.77
1855	5,843,822	120.60
1856	7,075,425	138.30
1857	8,066,500	155.64

In a prosperous and growing city the increase of annual taxation is unavoidable, but there is no good reason that the rate should advance more rapidly than the population and the increase of its property.

From the foregoing table the increase in the taxation of 1857 over 1850 was as follows:

1857	$8,066,566
1850	$3,230,780
Increase	$4,835,785

Being an increase of 149 per centum.

The principal items of increase during this period of 1857 over 1850, are as follows:

	1850. Appropriation.	1857. Appropriation.	Increase.
State Mill Tax	143,042	511,740	368,698
Com. Schools, State	8,144	383,805	375,661
Com. Schools, City	297,988	1,100,200	802,212
Commis. of Records	—	350,000	350,000
Alms-House	400,000	800,000	400,000
Interest on Rev. Bonds	90 000	295,000	205,000
Int. on Asst. Bonds	—	75,057	75,057
Arrearages of prev. year	290,000	488,370	198,370
Central Park interest	—	255,000	255,000
Lighting Lamp Dist	185,000	456,490	271,490
Pav. B'wery & C'ham sts.	—	100,000	100,000
Iron Pavement	—	125,000	125,000
Repairs and Supplies	50,000	89,544	39,544
Rents	2,000	30,000	28,000
Real Estate Expenses	10,000	100,000	90,000
Roads and Avenues	30,000	75,000	45,000
Police	492,000	825,000	333,000
Salaries	200,000	412,500	212,500

Can there be any reduction made in the expenditure on account of these items or either of them?

STATE MILL-TAX.

It will be seen by reference to the tax levy of 1858 that the State mill tax will be $1,171,226 88. Last year it was $511,740 50. There is here an increase of $659,486 38, instead of a reduction.

The rate last year was one mill, this year 2¼ mills. This tax is imposed for the support of the State Government, in pursuance of the laws of the Legislature. Its amount is no doubt considerably increased by reason of the higher relative valuation of property in this City as compared with that of other parts of the State.

If an equalization in the valuations in assessments of property were adopted by the State, we might reasonably expect a reduction of at least $200,000 on this account.

The attention of the Legislature has been frequently called to this subject, but it has as yet taken no action. I would recommend that the Common Council renew their application for the appointment of a Board of State Assessors, for the equalization of the valuations of property throughout the State.

This City has also been compelled, by the adoption of an erroneous system of levying and collecting the State tax for the Common Schools of the State to pay more than its just proportion of the amount ($800,000) raised by the whole State for this purpose.

The following table gives the amount raised in the several years by this City, the sum apportioned and paid back to it and the excess paid by it, beyond what it has received:

	Tax.	Apportionment.	Excess of Tax.
1852	$314,350 62	$93,606 05	$220,743 93
1853	225,670 80	95,699 15	129,971 65
1854	257,616 11	95,648 06	161,968 05
1855	271,839 40	95,648 06	176,191 34
1856	214,257 92	88,140 95	126,116 97
1857	383,805 37	152,345 06	231,460 31
1858	390,408 96	152,345 06	238,063 90
Totals	$2,057,949 18	$773,439 92	$1,284,516 19

Thus it will be seen that the City was taxed by the State last year an excess of $231,460 31 over the amount which was apportioned to it by the State. This year the excess will be $238,063 90, and the total excess for seven years, from 1852 to 1858, inclusive, is $1,284,516 19. The inequality of this tax upon New-York is occasioned by the defect in the State law in relation to the apportionment. I would recommend that the Legislature be memorialized to amend this law, so as to make it bear with less injustice on the different sections of the State.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In addition to the large tax for the Common Schools of the State, there was raised by the City, last year, the sum of $1,100,410 82 for the Common Schools of the City, being an excess of $842,441 96 over the tax of 1850, [$267,968 86] raised for the same purpose. The amount submitted in the tax levy for this year is $1,016,050 19, a slight reduction from that of last year. The people of this City are, no doubt, in favor of liberal expenditure for education, and desire the Public School buildings to be so constructed and furnished as to attract there all the children of the City—where early associations may be formed, likely to have a beneficial influence through life. The Board of Education has charge of the Common Schools of the City. In my opinion, some changes may be introduced with advantage in the organization of this department.

There are now twenty-two local boards, each controlling the schools of their respective Wards, independent of each other, and to a great extent of the Board of Education itself. A considerable portion of the expense of the system is due to this cause. If, therefore, instead of these numerous local Boards, the whole system were under the control and government of a single Board of intelligent and educated citizens, and if the Board thus constituted were to select a local Committee for each school from among the numerous respectable and intelligent citizens, who would be happy to serve the public in this honorable capacity, a great reduction of expenditure, probably to the extent of $200,000, would be effected without at all impairing the efficiency of the schools.

The mode in which the Board should be constituted, whether by election or appointment, is a question which can only be determined after careful deliberation, and I commend the subject to your serious consideration.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

There has been also a large expenditure of money, on account of a body known as the Commissioners of Records, appointed for the purpose of causing the papers in the County Clerk's, Surrogate's and Register's offices to be indexed and printed. There has been already raised by the Board of Supervisors, on their requisition for this work, the sum of $550,000.

When I obtain more full information in relation to this Commission, I shall make a communication on the subject to the Board of Supervisors, who properly have control of the matter.

SALARIES.

In addition to the causes which I have thus enumerated for the increase of taxation, I call your attention to the great increase of salaries during the last few years. In 1850 the total amount paid for salaries was $200,000; it was last year over $400,000, and the amount called for this year is $537,000. I recommend a revision of salaries, based upon the consideration of the labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of the duties of the respective offices, being well satisfied that in many cases offices may be abolished, and in others the compensation may be reduced without detriment to the public service.

SURPLUS IN THE SINKING FUND.

It will be seen, also, on reference to the sinking fund account, for the payment of interest on the City debt, that a surplus remains every year after the payment of such interest. The sources of revenue heretofore pledged for the payment of such interest now yielding more than sufficient for the purpose, and increasing from year to year, they should be reduced, or the excess of [illegible] from these sources be restored to the City Treasury. In this way the tax levy may be materially reduced. I call your serious attention to this subject.

If, then, we could have relief from the unequal taxation for State purposes, a saving would be effected

Of at least	$250,000
The Common Schools of the City, conducted with equal efficiency on a new and more economical system, would make an additional saving of at least	200,000
The excess of Sinking Fund interest account, paid into the City Treasury, would allow a further reduction of at least	450,000
A proper economy in the Police, salaries, repairs and supplies, and other accounts, would no doubt effect a further saving of	500,000
Total	$1,400,000

—making a deduction from our annual taxation of at least $1,400,000.

I thus exhibit to you a full statement, so far as I have been able to obtain the facts within the limited period since my election, of the condition of our finances, and of the causes of the great increase of taxation, and the means by which a reduction may be effected. I now invite your attention to the several departments of the City Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 22d section of the new Charter, which provides for the organization of this department, gives to it the control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. The Auditing Bureau has the revision, auditing, and settling of all accounts in which the City is concerned; it is required to keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and the sums allowed upon each, and to certify the same with the reason for the allowance, to the Comptroller. The intention of the Legislature was, doubtless, to introduce a more rigid scrutiny of all claims against the City, and that the Bureau should be so arranged as effectually to secure this object. The amount passed upon by this Bureau last year was about $16,500,000.

The offices now assigned to the Finance Department are inadequate to this enormous business, and the consequence is, that it presents a scene of confusion which would not be tolerated in any respectable mercantile establishment.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that better accommodation be assigned to the Comptroller, and that a system of auditing accounts be prescribed by ordinance, which will guard against the frauds and errors, so likely to arise in the absence of a proper system, and adequate clerks.

Another important branch of the Finance Department is that which has charge of the *issuing, cancelling and transferring* the stocks, bonds and other securities of the City. I am informed that these operations are conducted in a loose and irresponsible manner. Every guard against fraud, however honest the chief officer may be, should be provided; and I would, therefore, suggest that a new bureau be properly organized in this Department, for registering, transferring and canceling the stocks or certificates issued, and that all the checks employed in the same branch of the financial business of the General Government be adopted in this bureau.

Another bureau in this Department is that of

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

The bureau of Collector of Arrears is also in this Department. The arrears of personal taxes extend as far back as 1844, and amount to about $750,000. From the long period that a considerable part of these arrears have been due, it is not probable that the whole amount can be realized. If the means provided by the law for the collection of personal taxes had been properly enforced, this large amount of arrears would not have accrued. There is no security for the collection of personal taxes other than the responsibility of the individual.

Delay in their collection often results in total loss. I recommend that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take immediate measures to enforce, as far as possible, the collection of these arrears. A large amount may thus be saved to the City Treasury. If the power of the Common Council be insufficient to enforce their collection, application should be made to the Legislature for the requisite authority.

The office of Chamberlain is declared to be a bureau in the Finance Department. In my opinion the ordinances regulating that bureau should also be revised and amended. The office should be regulated upon the principles of the Treasury of the United States, with ample checks upon the accounts and drafts of the Comptroller.

THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

This department was entirely under the control of the Common Council until the year 1850. In that year it was placed, by an act of the Legislature, under the direction and control of a Board of Ten Governors.

Its expenditures have since that time considerably increased, owing to the increased number of persons maintained in the Alms-House, Nurseries, Hospitals and Prisons, the support and control of which belong exclusively to this Department. The property in use by this Department belonging to the City is valued at $1,700,000. The expenses of this Department in 1850 were about $400,000. There was raised last year by tax for its support the sum of $843,600, of which only about $650,000 will be expended. This year the amount called for is $605,000. The institutions are all in a good condition, especially the Nurseries on Randall's Island.

In this institution over 1,600 children, from two to fourteen years of age, are maintained and educated. Many persons of respectability and worth, in all parts of the country, owe all they are to the beneficent policy of this institution. Of these facts I can testify from a personal connection with this Department for several years.

The management of the "Lunatic Asylum" merits approval. There are now 627 inmates under treatment. A steady and satisfactory improvement is exhibited, both as to the general arrangements of the institution and condition of its patients.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

has received extensive improvements within the last year. A large wing and an additional story have been added, by means of which the Hospital is capable of accommodating at least 1,500 patients. There are, on an average, about 800 patients within its walls, who receive the kindest nursing and the most skillful medical and surgical treatment. It is one of the largest and best-conducted Hospitals in the country.

THE ALMSHOUSE

proper, together with the *Island Hospital*, now provides shelter for about 2,000 persons. The number is, of course, greater at this season of the year, and especially in consequence of the large number of persons thrown out of employment by the recent financial disasters.

The other institutions connected with this department, including the workhouse, penitentiary and its hospital, and the prisons in the City, contain, at present, about three thousand inmates, making, with the other institutions, nearly eight thousand persons, of all ages and countries, supported by the City.

This department, also at this season, assists a large number of out-door poor. At the present time aid is afforded to 2,300 persons—a larger number than ever before at this time of year.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The economical and judicious management of the Croton Aqueduct Department, during the entire period of its existence, merits the highest commendation.

The Aqueduct itself is in excellent condition. The annual examination, made last month by the Chief Engineer, demonstrates the solidity of its structure and the skill of its builders. No injury or defect of any extent was found throughout its whole length, a distance from the dam to the high bridge of 38 miles. Within the past year additional fencing has been erected, to protect the Aqueduct and its grounds, making, with the fencing previously done, a length of about thirty-six miles. During the past year the department has commenced a hydrographic survey of the Croton River above the dam, which is to include the entire valley as well as the "water shed" of the Croton River. This survey has been undertaken to ascertain suitable points for storage reservoirs, in which to collect the surplus waters of the river in favorable seasons, so that in periods of drought a full supply of water can be furnished to the City.

The Department has also laid during the last season, four miles of water pipe, making, with that previously laid, a total length of pipe of all sizes, of two hundred and fifty nine miles.

The annual receipts for water rents were, for the year just ended, $697,370 51; a larger sum than ever before received.

The following table will exhibit the rapid increase of these rents:

Year.	Amt rec'd	Year.	Amt rec'd.
1850	$458,551 87	1854	$604,906 15
1851	458,789 78	1855	674 736 48
1852	533,965 16	1856	662 949 57
1853	579,956 30	1857	697,370 51

In addition to the above the arrears of rent collected, during the last and previous years, by the Comptroller, Receiver of Taxes, and Clerk of Arrears, will amount to at least $100,000, and there remains, including the rents unpaid for the last year, about $60,000 still to be collected. The income of the work is now more than sufficient to pay the interest on the debt created for its construction, (about $14,000,000,) although no charge is credited to the department for the use of the water in the public buildings of the City, and on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

The department, in consequence of the rapid increase of population in the City and the necessity of a greater supply of water, recommended several years since the construction of a large receiving reservoir in the upper part of the City. The application was made by the Common Council to the Legislature, and an act was passed in 1853 authorizing the land between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues, to be taken for a

NEW RESERVOIR.

The award of the Commissioners, amounting to $708,000, was confirmed by the Supreme Court. The Department has since exchanged lands with the Commissioners of the Central Park, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, by which the New Reservoir will conform to the natural contour of the ground, reducing the cost of its construction at least $200,000, and by its irregular and curved exterior line giving it the appearance of a natural lake, and making it one of the most attractive features of the Park. This immense work will cover an area of over 106 acres, with a water surface of 96 acres, and a depth, when full, of 38 feet.

Its capacity will be 132,035,916 cubic feet, and will contain 1,029,800,145 gallons New-York standard measure. But for the suit brought by the two parties whose bids for its construction were rejected, this immense work would have been by this time in an advanced stage of progress.

No further delay is anticipated, as the General Term of the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the action of the Department in the award of the contract.

If the work be not delayed, it will be entirely completed, and the Aqueduct continued to it, in about two years. When thus completed, it will, together with the present upper and lower reservoirs, be capable of containing a supply of water for sixty days, when the population of the City shall exceed 1,000,000.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS

has, since 1849, been under the charge of this department. The seweraging of the City has only become general during the last few years. Most of the sewers have been built since 1838. Prior to 1849, they were constructed in an imperfect manner, and many of them proving inefficient, have been rebuilt by this department.

There are now sewers making together a total length of 164 miles. Twenty-three sewers have been constructed during the last year. One of them in point of capacity and solidity of construction, is unequalled. It is intended, with the lateral sewers which will discharge into it, to drain a superficial area of 700 acres.

I recommend, as a sanitary measure, that an ordinance be passed, providing that all cess-pools, drains, &c., hereafter constructed shall be connected with the sewer in the street where one exists. The sewers themselves should, as far as practicable, be carried into the current of the river, so that their contents may be swept away by the tidal currents, instead of being deposited in the slips.

THE CONTROL AND DIRECTION OF THE PAVEMENTS OF THE CITY

is also, by the recent charter, placed in charge of the Croton Aqueduct Department. This change is a fortunate one, as the repairs are now much better done and at a greatly reduced cost.

The department of the

CITY INSPECTOR

has, by the charter the cognizance "of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and the Board of Health."

In this department is the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and

STREET CLEANING.

That the streets be well and thoroughly cleaned is demanded by our citizens, and is indispensable to the preservation of the public health.

In most of the cities of Europe and in several cities in this country, the cleaning of the streets is a source of revenue to the municipal authorities, the manure being more than sufficient to pay all the expenses. In this City, however, a large annual expenditure is required for this purpose. This is shown by the following table:

Table of Expenditures and Receipts for Cleaning Streets.

Year.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
1840	$149 976 73	$38,7[illegible]1 72
1845	150,905 77	24,3[illegible]3 82
1850	158 637 68	34,19[illegible] 60
1851	1 9,991 75	52,090 99
1852	288,924 63	30,077 90
1853	289,625 97	26,837 22
1854	313,186 47	7,009 04
1855	278,262 42	4,745 12
1856	396,251 73	10,5[illegible]3 83
1857		

This table shows the receipts from the manure and the striking decrease in the receipts from this source for the last four or five years.

The streets should not be swept during the business hours of the day, when the cost of the work must be greatly enhanced by constant interruptions. The manure should be immediately removed from the streets, and should not be allowed to remain upon the wharves.

It has been much debated, whether the streets should be cleaned by contract, or by persons employed directly by the Department. In my opinion it should be done by contract, and the contractors held to a strict accountability.

THE MARKETS

are under the charge of this department. With their sites they are valued at $1,176,000. Including in the expenses the interest on the property in use, their maintenance involves annually a large expenditure beyond the revenue received. The following table details the several items of expenditure and receipts:

	Fees.	Rents.	Stands.	Total.	Exp'e.
1855	$70,665 07	$16,188 35	$15,236 00	$102,090 42	$44,000
1856	70,572 67	17,867 89	15,047 67	103,488 23	46,000

I recommend that application be made to the Legislature to confirm in the City, beyond dispute, for market purposes, the title to the land which has been taken west of West-street, at Washington Market, that a market may be erected thereon, and that the site of the old market be disposed of, unless it be deemed necessary to retain it to meet the future growth of the business. The business transacted at the present market, in dilapidated sheds, erected amidst and surrounded by filth, is immense.

The following table will show the receipts and expenditures on account of each market during the year 1856:

Valuation of property in use by Markets	$1,176,000
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum	$70,560
Expenses in 1856	46,000
Total	$115,560
Total Receipts, 1856	103,488
Loss	$13,072

THE DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

will require your close scrutiny and supervision. An entire change in the system of conducting the business belonging to and under the charge of this department is absolutely required. A better and stricter accountability of the collectors of assessments, and of the manner of making their returns, should be adopted.

The charter has abolished the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and has made it a bureau in the Street Department. The ordinance lately adopted regulating the Street Department and its bureaux, has, I am informed, created more offices in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies than existed in the old department. I recommend a careful revision of this ordinance.

Under this Department is also the bureau of

LAMPS AND GAS.

The expenditures on this account for the last year were about $400,000. The amount required in the levy of this year is $460,634. The cost for lighting the lamp districts has increased largely since 1850, when they were about $185 000. The district, however, has been greatly extended since that time.

The several gas companies having contracts with the Corporation light the following number of lamps:

New York Gas Light Company, 3,250 lamps, for $25 78½ each per annum.

Manhattan Gas-Light Company, 7,898 lamps, for $25 each per annum.

Harlem Gas-Light Company, 750 lamps, for $28 80 each per annum.

Besides these there will be an addition probably of 1,500 new lamps during this year.

The cost of the gas for the City Hall, Station-houses, police offices and other public buildings, is estimated at about $30 000. The cost of lighting the City has also been enhanced by reason of the general substitution of gas for oil-lamps. The expense of lighting the latter is estimated at $52,700 for the present year.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

is now composed of 52 engine companies, 62 hose companies, 15 hook and ladder companies and 4 hydrant companies, with a force numbering over 2,000 men. The apparatus is generally in good condition.

The estimate for this year for apparatus and their repairs, hose, &c, is $60,000, including a deficiency for last year. There are other large expenditures for buildings and repairs to them, salaries, lighting the engine and other houses, which may be estimated together at $50,000.

The real estate and houses on leased grounds belonging to the corporation, in use by this department, is valued at $300,000, and the apparatus at $75,000, the interest on which, at 6 per cent., would amount annually to $22,500, making the total yearly cost of protecting the city against fires, independent of the use of the water and hydrants, about $132,500.

The voluntary service of the members of this department, frequently bestowed at the hazard, and often the sacrifice of their lives, has given them a strong claim to the good will of the Common Council and of our citizens.

The introduction of steam fire-engines into the Department has been the subject of consideration of previous Common Councils, and an appropriation was made last year, of $19,500 for the purpose of testing the experiment. Nothing, however, has yet been done, that I am aware of, towards purchasing any apparatus of this description. I recommend the prosecution of the experiment.

The expenditure upon the Fire Department enures largely to the benefit of the fire insurance companies, whose profits have been largely increased since the introduction of the Croton water. It may well be considered whether these companies should not contribute to the support of the Department to an extent beyond the tax now levied on their capital stock. I recommend the subject to your attention.

CENTRAL PARK.

The land for this Park, taken by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed 1853, has cost as follows:

Total amount of award and cost	$5,111,426 00
Less amount assessed on property benefited	1,663,000 00
Net amount of cost	$3,448,426 00

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature have advertised for plans for laying out, embellishing and ornamenting the Park, and a large number of men have been for some time past and are now employed in clearing it of incumbrances and doing other rough work.

When the plans contemplated are fully carried out, the Park will be the greatest ornament of our City. Thousands will daily enjoy its magnificent gardens, shaded walks, extended views and other objects of interest which it will then afford. Its area is over seven hundred acres. It is two and a half miles long by nearly two-thirds of a mile wide.

London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other cities of Europe have their parks, walks and drives, but none of them will exceed the Central Park, when time has been afforded for its improvement in the variety of its features of attraction.

IMPROVEMENTS ABOVE FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

The Central Park being in the course of improvement, the streets adjoining and in its immediate vicinity will no doubt soon be required for building purposes.

Many of these streets have not yet been opened according to law, as it is technically called, and I would recommend, in order to facilitate their regulation and save expense to the property-holders, as well as to induce improvements on them, that all the streets above Forty-second street and below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street be opened, by one and the same proceeding. In this way the title of the streets will be vested in the Corporation.

The cost of doing this will be small, and when done the owners of property may virtually open and work the streets at their own cost and pleasure, instead of waiting for the slower and more expensive process of the public. The taxable property of the City will thus be largely increased, and much of the tide of improvements which have aided in building up the cities adjacent to New-York will be confined to this Island.

CITY RAILROADS.

The necessity of compelling the City Railroads to lay their rails as far as the several avenues are regulated in which they are located is seriously felt by all the residents of that portion of the City above the present termini of these roads. They should, in return for the grants they have received from the Common Council, willingly extend their several roads as the same are required by the public. Population will always follow in their lead. This would materially promote the building up of that part of the City and enhance the value of property.

Encroachments having been frequently made and obstructions placed in the

HARBOR OF NEW YORK,

by reason of the cupidity or short-sightedness of interested parties, and it being evident to those acquainted with its "noble dimensions and great capacities for commerce," that, unless they were prevented by legislative action, the harbor would be materially injured, if not entirely ruined for the purposes of navigation, an act was passed by the Legislature, at its session in 1855, appointing a commission, denominated the "Harbor Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the harbor and the encroachments which had been made on it, with instructions to report a plan of bulkhead and pier line around the island and harbor of New-York.

This Commission having entered upon their duties, employed intelligent and skillful engineers, among whom were Professor Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, Gen Totten, of the United States Engineers, and Commander Davis, of the United States Navy, under whose accurate surveys plans were presented, not only of the pier and bulkhead lines around the island of Manhattan, but extending on both sides of the East River as far as Throgg's Neck, on both sides of the Harlem River to a point about a mile beyond Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on both sides of the Hudson to the Narrows, and around Staten Island, laying down with great minuteness the depth of water, the tidal currents, and other information of great importance to the interests of commerce and the City.

This plan having been submitted by the Commission to the Legislature at its last session, it was, with a slight amendment as to the bulkhead line on the East river, between Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth streets, adopted, and an act passed fixing the same as the permanent bulkhead and pier lines of the City harbor. A copy of these plans, as adopted, have been purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and are now deposited in the Comptroller's office of this City.

This work will secure to us forever our great advantages for commerce, and enable us ultimately to grasp the commercial sceptre of the world, provided the lines established are not permitted to be changed on slight pretexts, by the action of the Common Council or the State Legislature. To guard against such alteration, I recommend that Congress be memorialized to adopt and establish these lines under the general power granted in the Constitution to regulate commerce.

In connection with this subject, the Harbor Commissioners, on the reports of the scientific gentlemen employed by them, reserved in the North and East Rivers large areas to be used as

WET BASINS.

That this City will, in a few years, if they do not now, require these for the purposes of her commerce cannot be doubted by any one who has watched and studied the increase of her trade, as well foreign as coasting and internal. In fact, they have always been marked as the foundation of commercial greatness. The docks of London and Liverpool are admirable structures of vast magnitude.

What now are the accommodations for shipping in this port? Witness the delays in discharging and loading cargoes, even in the present condition of our trade; and that it is greatly to increase must be evident, when we look back for a few years and see what its advance has been. This will be evident by the following table of the tonnage arrivals at this port since 1827:

Year.	U. S. Tonnage.	For. Tonnage.	Totals.
1827	236,080	16,689	252,769
1834	354,225	92,679	440,904
1844	438,074	155,298	593 373
1854	1,443,278	476,034	1,919,314

The following table will also exhibit the imports and exports of this port since 1697:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1697	22,895	50,465
1773	1,446,000	381,270
1823	30,601,455	21,889,696
1833	60,944,044	24,721,903
1843	50,308 526	23,440,326
1853	178,270,999	78,206,290
1854	196,427,993	122,534,446
1855	164,776,511	113,731,234
1856		
1857	215,000,000	173,000,000

This is independent of the coasting and internal trade by the Hudson, the canals and the lakes. The magnitude of the internal trade, and its rapid increase since 1835, will be evident in looking over the following figures:

Tonnage of Agricultural Products, Erie and Champlain Canals.

	Tons.		Tons.
1835	753 061	1850	1,850,247
1845	1,204,915	1854	2,223,743

This statement does not include the tonnage brought by railroads, which is also very large.

I would, therefore, recommend to you that such measures as may be necessary to carry out the suggestions I have made in reference to this subject be adopted as early as possible.

I would also suggest that an improvement is necessary in the mode of the construction of

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

They should be built on a plan of solidity, either of iron or stone, commensurate with the trade which they are destined to accommodate.

The construction of our wharves and piers is inferior to that of most commercial cities, and their reconstruction must soon be commenced.

I suggest that the subject be taken into consideration by your honorable body, and that the opinion of scientific and practical men be obtained as to the best material and plan of their construction.

I am informed that in various departments work is done under contracts that have expired, or without any contract at all. I shall give no facility to payments for work under these circumstances, and I recommend that the heads of departments be at once instructed to advertise for contracts in all such cases.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration have now the use of Castle Garden, by the assignment of a lease to them from the original lessee of the Corporation. By means of the accommodation afforded them here, they are enabled to protect and defend the emigrant on his arrival at his new home, from the frauds and impositions so frequently heretofore practiced upon him. This commission was established in 1847, and has invariably been composed of men known to the whole community for their high character and generous philanthropy

Since that time 2,500,000 immigrants have arrived at this port, bringing with them, in numerous cases, large amounts of money, and what is of still greater importance, a vast addition to the active industry of the country. The Commissioners are bound by law to provide for all emigrants arriving from foreign ports for five years from their arrival from the Commutation Fund, which is made up of the $2 *per capita* paid by the agent or ship-owner of the vessel bringing them. They have under their charge at present 2,085 persons, distributed among their several hospitals and refuges

CITY PROPERTY.

The value of the property owned by the Corporation has greatly increased within the last seven or eight years. In 1850 it was estimated at a valuation of about $30,000,000. Its present valuation is at least $44,000,000.

The Corporation own real estate under lease in various sections of the City, worth	$790,000 00
The property in possession of the Almshouse Department, including Blackwell's and Randall's Islands and the buildings thereon, the Halls of Justice and the block on which they are built Bellevue Hospital and grounds, and certain lots on Ward's Island, estimated together at	1 700,000 00
Sundry lots and gores in several parts of the City	704,600 00
Lots at Brooklyn	15,000 00
The Croton Aqueduct, the Reservoirs, and other property, in charge of the Croton Aqueduct Department	16,183 000 00
Property in use of the Police	175,700 00
Engine and other houses used by the Fire Department	315,400 00
Property in the use of the Board of Education	1,593,800 00
Market property	1,176,000 00
Central Park and the several other parks belonging to the City, together (eighteen in number)	13 984,369 90
Common Lands	348 450 00
Ferries belonging to the City, (nineteen in number, with the lots appertaining thereto)	1,617,000 00
Piers and bulkheads on the East and North rivers	4,206,000 00
Commuted quit rents and water grants	460,750 00
Making a total of	$42,136 000 90

It will be seen that the increase alone of this property since 1850 is more than equal to the permanent actual debt of the city.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

I find the Street Department to be in a condition entirely unprecedented. There are two claimants to the important office of Street Commissioner, one of them in actual possession and the other claiming that his title is perfect and needs only possession to enable him to discharge all the duties of the office. Each has appointed numerous officers under him, and the city treasury is called upon to pay a double set of officers. Each claimant has invoked the aid of the courts to determine his title, and has put his competitor under injunction restraining him from discharging the duties of the office until the title shall be ultimately determined. In this anomalous state of affairs, which can only be relieved from embarrassment by the decision of the Courts, or the more prompt action of the Legislature, declaring the office vacant and defining the manner in which it shall be filled, the safety of the public treasury will require me to refuse my signature to all warrants for the payment of their salaries or for the payment of any work which either may undertake.

Some inconvenience may hence result from delay in the execution of some public works, and I shall rejoice if the mode be adopted whereby the Department may be relieved from its present paralysis, and be enabled to discharge with vigor its numerous and important duties.

NEW CITY HALL AND CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature appointing a Commission to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in this City, and authorizing the Common Council to raise by law a sum not exceeding $2,000,000 by the issue of a stock, to be called the "New City Hall Stock of the City of New-York," for such purpose, to be expended under the direction of five Commissioners named in the act.

An act was also passed for the regulation and government of the Central Park, naming eleven Commissioners, under whose exclusive control and management the Park was placed. Both works should be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible; the City Hall to give the accommodation now absolutely required for the public offices of the City; the Park for the health and recreation of the people. But I would recommend that instead of the work being done under the direction and control of the present officers, that application be made to the Legislature to give the appointment of them to the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Both works are strictly municipal, and the Commissioners who execute them should owe their appointment to the City authorities or to the people who alone bear the expense. In my opinion, the number of the Commissioners is too great, especially the one for the Central Park. A commission of three for the City Hall, and five for the Central Park, would insure greater expedition and economy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

It being evident to me that harmony of action among the several heads of departments should exist, and also that the Mayor, in order to fulfill satisfactorily his duties, should know the measures under consideration, and the several matters in charge of each department, I am decidedly of opinion that the several heads of departments of the City Government should regularly meet in council with the Mayor for the purpose of consultation in relation to the business and interests of the City and of each of the departments of its Government to prevent the conflict of the departments with each other, and insure economy in the public expenditure. For instance, the Street Commissioner has cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, and of other matters enumerated in the charter; the Croton Aqueduct Department has by the same instrument the charge of the construction of the sewers and the paving, repaving and repairing streets and digging and constructing wells, and other work mentioned in the charter.

Now the Croton Aqueduct Department may have an application for the paving of a street; this cannot be done until it is regulated and graded, which work is to be done, according to the charter, under the direction and charge of the Street Commissioner. By consultation together at the meetings, before mentioned, the necessary information would be obtained, and unity of action secured. The Mayor would also at these meetings have the opportunity of consulting the heads of departments in reference to matters before the Common Council, and which may be submitted to him officially. The want of such consultations has no doubt frequently prevented the Mayor from exercising that supervision over the departments which the charter requires of him.

It is apparent, however, that proper harmony of action cannot exist between the Executive of the City and the heads of departments, so long as any of them derive their appointment from the people and not from the Mayor and Common Council. I am quite clear that all the results of good government cannot be realized until the Executive is made responsible for his administration, and clothed with the necessary powers to make it efficient. I, therefore, recommend that application be made to the Legislature to give the appointment of all the heads of departments to the Mayor and Common Council at the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents.

POLICE.

Several recent acts of State legislation, in respect to this City, have been the subject of great, and in some respects, just animadversion. Their execution was confided to agents not selected by those who are taxed for their salaries and are immediately affected by the operations of these laws. The exercise of such power by the State Legislature, in respect to the Police embodied in the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, having been held by the Court of Appeals to be consistent with the Constitution of the State, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to receive that decision as the law. But grave objections to such legislation still exist in undiminished force. It cannot be denied that instances of abuse and corruption, in the City authorities, may exist, rendering it necessary for our citizens to appeal to the lawmaking power of the State for redress. Reforms may be demanded which would be vainly sought through unfaithful agents. In such an extreme case, for our citizens to invoke the interposition of the State for their protection, would be among the most sacred of rights. But we must not rashly abandon the duty and the right of local self-government. We must remember that it operates in this City, on the peace and safety of a community embracing three-quarters of a million of people; and affects most intimately the interests and comfort of every individual citizen. The system must not be abandoned, but be made to work well. Every good citizen must contribute his share of the attention, time and effort necessary to govern it, and instead of distrusting and deserting the system, we must act upon it and through it.

The interposition of State authority to change, without the concurrence of our immediate representatives, the administrative system of the City, can only be justified by clear evidence that it is called for by the voice of our people. It involves the danger of rash and unwise legislation, and is exposed to the temptation of abolishing or creating public offices to accommodate partisan necessities.

But the most important admonition which the subject suggests is to us, who are intrusted with the duties of the City administration. If we would maintain the right of local self-government, it must be by exercising the powers confided to us with efficiency, with wisdom and with integrity, for the benefit of our common constituents. All human societies will try to provide themselves with government enough to preserve their existence. When one set of forms fail, they will take another, even though it be worse. Foreign usurpation generally succeeds through domestic misgovernment, which makes the people indisposed to resist it. There will be no successful appeals from the City authorities so long as they give to the people good government.

It may be advisable to preserve that feature of the Metropolitan Police act which extends protection to such portions of the adjacent counties as may fairly be considered the suburbs of New-York. But there are provisions in the law, in regard to which well founded objections are entertained. Among these is the creation of a Board of Commissioners not deriving their appointment from the local authorities of the City, and yet controlling a most important branch of municipal administration. I also think it decidedly objectionable, that the State Government besides creating the Board and appointing its officers, have also fixed their compensation to be paid out of the City treasury without a right on the part of the people of this City to regulate or control them in any degree; thus the people who pay and who are best able to determine the value of the service are precluded from the exercise of a right properly belonging to them, and which should never be yielded.

I consider the police of a metropolis to be an army for preserving domestic order in time of peace, just as the regular army protects us from foreign invasion in time of war. I can see no reason why the organization of the one should not be assimilated to that of the other. It should be our object to elevate the guardians of our lives and property to a position of dignity scarcely inferior to the guardians of the national honor. I would recommend, therefore, that the police in the designation of its men and officers, and also in their appointment, suspension, trial and removal, should be organized and governed according to like features in our military system, the Mayor being considered the head of the force. Under such a system we might reasonably expect that our domestic guard would cherish, by their mode of organization, that spirit of pride and devotion to duty which distinguishes the army of our nation.

In making these recommendations, I do not wish to be understood as intending to reflect in any degree upon the efficiency of the force organized under the act; on the contrary, considering their hasty organization and the excitement of the public mind, they have discharged their duties with commendable fidelity, and have been rapidly gaining the public confidence. In my opinion they form the basis of a most efficient police.

I have thus cursorily reviewed the leading matters pertaining to the administration of the City government. The length of this document is the best evidence of the magnitude of the interests committed to our charge, and yet I am conscious that justice has not been done to any of the subjects to which I have called your attention.

The practical conclusion forced upon me by this review is, that the City of New-York has not a good Government, and that the just expectations of the public cannot be realized without great changes in the organic laws under which the public officers act. The organization of the Department is not yet uniform; some of them are partially subject to Executive supervision, whilst others are wholly independent of that salutary control. They have the appointment of the heads of bureaus and the clerks in their several Departments.

The elective system has also been greatly extended so as to apply to the police and civil justices, school officers and many minor places of trust and profit. There is no accountability except to the people, who in a great City are too much engaged in their private business to pay much attention to the selection and conduct of public officers. This unfortunate state of things converts the officer into a politician looking only to place and reelection.

I am satisfied that some of the evils of which our citizens complain are due to the complicated organization of the Executive branch of the Government, in which unity and accountability are sacrificed in the pursuit of place and power. If the Government of this City and the mode of keeping accounts and disbursing its revenues were made to conform more closely to the general Government now approved by the experience of nearly three-quarters of a century, I am satisfied that the people of this City would at least have no greater grounds of complaint than the citizens of the United States have against the system of Federal Administration, which in the main has been economical and satisfactory.

To sum up this matter, I think that the Mayor should nominate the heads of departments to be approved by the Board of Aldermen; that these officers should meet with him in frequent council, and be removable at his pleasure; that the appointments in the respective departments and bureaus should be subject to the approval of the Mayor, on the nomination of the heads thereof; that the finance department should be organized on the principles of the National Treasury Department introduced by Alexander Hamilton, and which has been pronounced incapable of improvement by successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that all minor officers should be appointed by some competent authority and not elected; that strict construction and enforcement of the statutes and ordinances, and a rigid adherence to the law be made the duty of every public officer; and that the assumption of doubtful powers be carefully avoided.

Under this system, if the people elect an honest and competent chief magistrate, it will not become necessary to appeal to the superior legislative power of the State for aid; corruption and dishonesty will be visited by speedy punishment and removal; the public revenue will be raised without oppression to the tax-payer, and expended without loss to the treasury, and the Government of this great City be as much a matter of pride to its inhabitants as now it has become a source of mortification and shame. To you, gentlemen, the public look to bring about this change, by framing proper memorials to the Legislature for the grant of the powers required, and by an honest administration of the powers which we now possess. And I beg to assure you that in these efforts to secure a good government, you may rely upon my cordial coöperation.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 28,679 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush Corn, 390 bags Barley, 600 bags Malt, 473 bags Oats, 634 tierces Beef, 277 bbls. Whisky, and 16 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Pots are in demand, at $5 62½@$5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls are quiet and languid, at $5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The inquiry is fair, and prices are buoyant. Sales: 250 mats Java, at 16c.; 500 bags Rio, mainly at 8¾c.@11c, the latter an extreme rate, and 60 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. ℔ ℔. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@11½c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Coffee in first hands to-day, 126,363 pkgs., including 99,133 bags Rio, 13,495 Bahia, 7,855 Maracaibo, 5,980 pkgs. Java, and 200 bags. St. Domingo.

COPPER—Tuxell & Co. state that, during December, "the demand for Lake and Baltimore Refined Ingots has been very active at the ruling rates. Some heavy sales were made for export to France within the last six weeks, varying from 19½c.@20½c., cash. The product of the Lake Superior mines in 1857 was from 3 800 to 4,000 tons, showing an excess of 500 tons over the production of 1856. In Chili Pig there has been but little doing, and most of the late imports have been shipped to England. Imports of Chili Pig, 328,240 ℔s.

COTTON—The inquiry has improved, owing to the inducement of the low prices quoted in our last. The reported sales for two days exceed 4,500 bales, including Middling, at 8¼@8½ for Upland, and 9@9½ for Gulf, ℔ ℔. Toward the close, the leading factors displayed more confidence.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 29.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	bales 7,819
Arrived since	660,838
Total	668,657
Exported to date	334,390
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 29	334,267

DYEWOODS—Barretto & Co. report no new feature in this branch of trade. The receipts are much diminished, and as holders are quite firm in their rates, parcels are put into store upon arrival. The sales of the fortnight have not been sufficient to form a price, and quotations are therefore nominal. *Fustic*—Cuba, ℔ ton, free on board, $26@$27; Savanilla, $15@$16; Maracaibo, $15@$16; Jamaica, $17@$18. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, ℔ ton, free on board, $12 75@$13 56; Laguna, $26; Jamaica, $12; Campeachy, $20@$22. *Divi Divi*—$37 50@$40 ℔ ton. *Mahogany*—South side St. Domingo logs, ℔ foot, 8c.@9c.; do. crotches, 25c.@30c; Gonaives logs, 7c.@8c.; do. crotches, 15c@20c.; Nuevitas logs, 10½c.@14c.; Manzanilla do., 8c.@9c.; Black Walnut do., 5½c.@6c.; Mexican do., 8½c @9½c.; Honduras do., 8½c.@9½c.; Cuba Cedar logs, 8½c.@9½c.; Florida do., 8½c.@9½c.; Rio Rosewood, 5c.@6c.; Birds Eye Maple, 4½c.@5c.; Black Walnut crotches, 18c.@20c.

FLOUR & MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request for home use, and for export, at advancing prices. Sales 15,600 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is improving. Sales 800 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is more sought after at old rates. Sales 1,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is pretty brisk and steady, at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request, but it is held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 9 000 bushels, including Southern White, fair to good, at $1 25@$1 30; and do. red, good, at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is pretty active at advanced prices. Sales 45,000 bushels, new crop, at 58c.@62c. for Yellow, and 60c.@64c. for White, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and somewhat nominal. Oats are abundant and depressed, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@32c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Tuxell & Co. state that during the past three months the market for Gunny Bags has declined from 14c. to 11½c., with but very limited transactions. Imports to United States, 1856, 25,500 bales and 12,500 bundles; 1857, 21,847 bales and 3,300 bundles. Decrease this year, 3,653 bales and 9,200 bundles. To arrive in United States, 6,000 bales. Exports to South America and different ports, 1,500 bales. Stock in Boston and New-York, 16,100 bales; in New-Orleans, 9,100 bales, and in St. Louis, 2,100 bales. Stock in second hands in Boston, New-York, New-Orleans and St. Louis, 500,000 bags. Receipts at Boston, New-York, New-Orleans and St. Louis to Dec. 16, 7,996 bales, and 6,832 bundles, against 7 995 bales, and 4,164 bundles last year. In Gunny Cloth we have heard of no transactions since those of a fortnight ago, at 9½c 9¾c. cash, and 10½c.@11c., 6 months. The disposition of buyers for cash is limited to same rates, while orders on credit are difficult to execute at 11c., 6 months, on account of paper offered. With large stocks on hand, the pressing necessities of holders to realize may be followed by cash sales at low rates, though, at this moment, there are no lots offered even at 9½c. cash, which rate could be obtained for a few hundred bales. Imports to United States, 1856: 51,000 bales; 1857, 57,921; increase this year over last, 6,921 bales. To arrive at United States, 7,646 bales Stock in Boston and New-York, 22,000 bales; in New-Orleans, about 8,000; and in Charleston, 2,500.

HAY—Has been less freely offered and purchased during the week ending to-day. Prices, however, have steadily favored factors, whose eagerness to sell diminishes with the advance of the Winter season. We quote: Bale Hay, poor to choice, at 40c.@55c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 65c.@87½c., ℔ 100 ℔s. and $15@$16 ℔ ton; and Salt Hay at 30c.@56¼c, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw has been received and sold, only in small quantities, including Loose, at 75c., and Bale at 40c.@60c., ℔ 100 ℔s., and Bundle at $2 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 sheaves. The quantity of Hay remaining unsold is less extensive, embracing 3 000 bales at the Hudson River Market, foot of Charles-street; 600 bales at the East River Market, foot of Broome-street; and 400 bales at the Pike-street Market, foot of Pike-street. In Baltimore, last week, Hay was inactive. Bale, $14@$16; Loose, $12@$15 ℔ ton. Straw was lightly dealt in at $15 for Rye, and $10@$12 for Wheat, ℔ ton. In New-Orleans during the week ending Dec. 28, the demand for Hay was limited, and the sales small at $15@$16 50 ℔ ton for Eastern and Western. Nothing done in North River.

HIDES—Exhibit no new feature; sales 2,058 Buenos Ayres, averaging 21½c.@22c @20c., part to arrive; 1,000 Rio Grande, at 19c. ℔ ℔., all on 6 months' credit. Sales in Boston, for New York account, 140 bales Calcutta Buffalo, at 11c. ℔ ℔., with 8 months' time.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; old, at 1½c.@3c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Quiet and unsettled.

LEAD—Is inactive at old quotations. Faber & Perkins furnish the following statistics of the New-York Lead trade, during each of the last three years

Receipts.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Foreign, pigs	288,051	302,012	336,931
Coastwise, pigs	49,447	38,882	29,851
Total, equal to—tons	20,851	21,430	23,457
Deliveries, Stocks, &c.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Stock, January 1—tons	6,000	3,350	3,315
Receipts—tons	20,851	21 430	23,457
Total supplies—tons	26,851	24 780	26,772
Stock, Dec. 31—tons	3,350	3,315	5,700
Total deliveries—tons	23,501	21,465	21,072
Foreign exportation—tons	465	1,255	1,570
Deliveries to the trade—tons	23,036	20,210	19,502

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c @29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c.; and New-Orleans at 35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is quiet and languid, including Common at $1 24, in yard, and $1 30, ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls. at 37c.@37½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—Turpentine has declined 15c. and sales of 325 bbls. have been made at $2 15 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 15 for hard, ℔ 280 ℔s Tar—98 bbls. sold at $1 15 ℔ bbl. Resin—300 bbls. Nos 1 and 2 were disposed of at $1 15@$2 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at 55c.@56c. cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand at much reduced prices. Sales 560 bbls., in lots, at $14 75 for Mess, deliverable during the current month; $14 85@$15 for Mess, here, and $12 40@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand at 8c@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders. ℔ ℔. Bacon, 7¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 175 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls, in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess. Beef, $18@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@17c. for Ohio, 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.¼.@6c., for fair to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs., at $3@$3 62½, according to quality, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The inquiry is improving, and prices show no remarkable change. Sales 530 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c @7½; 50 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 90 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6½c. ℔ ℔.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 200 bags Palermo Sumac $45, cash, ℔ ton, and 150 bales Terra Japonica at private bargain.

TOBACCO—The demand is light, but a better feeling is apparent. Sales since Thursday last, 42 hhds. Kentucky, Maysville, at 11c @18c.; 30 bales. Havana on private terms, and 64 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 29.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857, hhds	13,806
Arrived since	2,329
Total	16,135
Exported to date, Dec. 29	11,386
Stock on hand not cleared	4,749

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., chiefly at 21c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d @3-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@7d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Persia) NEW-YORK, Tuesday Morning, Jan. 5.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 22d ult., ℔ *Europa*. The market has since ruled dull, a very limited inquiry having existed for export and the home trade. In prices slight fluctuations have been experienced. At yesterday's 'Change a better inquiry prevailed for export—freight engagements for 6,000 bbls. having been made for Liverpool.

WHEAT—With little inquiry for either milling or export, prices have easily receded, the market closing in a very unsettled state.

INDIAN CORN—In good supply and fair request, in part for export. Southern White, new, 60c.@63c. ℔ 56 ℔s.; do. Yellow, 59c @61c.; Southern Yellow, old, scarce, 68c.@70c.

RYE—Without much change, 73c @75c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bushel. Havre, Flour, 50c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½c. ℔ bushel. Marseilles, Flour, 80c.@90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 17c.@18c. ℔ bushel. Barcelona, Flour, 80c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 17c. ℔ bushel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Church notice.—Divine service will be held in St. George's Chapel, corner of Beekman and Cliff sts. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Missionary addresses will be delivered. The public are invited.

Notice.—Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, will preach in St. Peter's Church, State-st. near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on the evening of WEDNESDAY. The Festival of the Epiphany, it being the first anniversary of the opening of the Church for divine service.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—MRS. ADA L. COAN, who has just returned from a long tour through the West, will hold one Public Spiritual Circle in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Spirits manifest by loud "raps," and will answer severe test questions, proposed by skeptics selected from the audience. That these manifestations are superhuman, no person who witnesses them can deny. Admission 15 cents.

MRS. CORA HATCH, THE YOUNG POETical and Philosophical Trance Speaker, will lecture THIS (Wednesday) and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Subject selected by the audience. She also speaks every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Institute corner of Concord and Washington sts., Brooklyn. Admission 15 cents.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE New-York City Temperance alliance will be held at their old room, No. 461 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th instant at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested without further notice.
JAS. O. BENNETT, President.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for the officers of the Association will take place at Dingeldine's, 3d-av., corner 59th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING Jan. 7. Persons who have been one week admitted members can enroll themselves from 7 until 7½ o'clock, when the poll will be opened, and continue open until 9 o'clock.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
N. H. BABCOCK, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
Will sell
At their salesroom,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat, Large Egg, Small Egg, Chestnut and Screenings.

Deliverable on board vessels at the dépôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J. and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February prox

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton, paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, residue on the delivery of their order for the coal

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after the delivery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

C. M. LEVY Auctioneer—No 72 William-st.

ELEGANT FUR ROBES, &C.—E. M. LEVY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at No. 33 Maiden lane, near Nassau st., commencing each day at 11 o'clock, one of the choicest and best manufactured stock of rich furs robes, &c., ever offered to the public, being the stock of a large, respectable Maiden-lane house. The stock consists of rich Hudson's Bay sables, mink, fitch stone marten, ermine, &c., made into mantillas, capes half capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Also, gentlemen's fur caps, of every description, fur gloves, collars foot-muffs sleigh and lap robes, &c—in fact, every article that can be found in a first-class Maiden-lane wareroom. Goods sold delivered during sale, or deposit required. Terms cash. City funds.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID Household furniture, cost over $9,000, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No 154 West 2 st st., between 7th and 8th avs. The parlor, Chamber and Library furniture is richly carved rosewood throughout, among which are four costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood piano-fortes. Dining-room all in oak, of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see the *Herald*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality Furs and Skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees. E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink, and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

PHILIP R. WILKINS Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan 6, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 6 Pine st., near Broadway, a general assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, consisting of suites in plush and haircloth; pier and centre tables, marble tops; large pier glasses, chandeliers, piano forte, oak and mahogany sideboards, oak and mahogany chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, workboxes, carpets &c. &c. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to attend the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER. Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

REGULAR SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY—Jan. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$30,000 City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds. 1881.
Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

HENRY H. LEEDS. Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau st., a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, long tail, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect, and is an excellent saddle horse.
Also a wagon suitable for a doctor, made by Lawrence.
Also a set of single harness.
Also two single-seat sleighs, nearly new, and in perfect order

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier*, and *Morning Express*.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., a well selected stock of boots, shoes and rubbers; also, several invoices of stock goods. Sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

John Pittock, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted referring the petition of Mr. Maillard—an American citizen who claims to have suffered certain indignities in Ireland, at the hands of British civil officers and others—to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the President. The French Spoliation bill was introduced by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, and referred, after debate, to a select Committee of seven. After some further business, Mr. Brown being still too ill to continue his speech on Kansas affairs, the Senate adjourned. The House considered the President's Message in Committee of the Whole. A series of resolutions were submitted by J. Glancy Jones, referring the various branches of the Message to the appropriate Standing Committees. Mr. Quitman moved an amendment, providing for the reference of that portion of the Message relative to the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws, to a select Committee of five. This led to a long debate on the intent and scope of the laws in question, in which the act of Commodore Paulding in arresting Walker and his men, was very fully discussed. The subject was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

The State Legislature met yesterday—the Senate at noon, and the Assembly at 11 o'clock, A. M. After roll-call, and swearing in the members, the Senate proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were elected—being all the Republican nominees:

Clerk	Samuel P. Allen, of Monroe.
Sergeant-at-Arms	H. W. Dwight, of Auburn.
Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms	S. Dillingham, of St. Lawrence.
Doorkeeper	R. W. Owens, of Oneida.
Assistant Doorkeepers	S. Ten Eyck and J. T. Clark.

The hour of meeting was fixed at 11 A. M. A resolution was introduced and laid over to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police bill. In the Assembly, after the customary preliminaries, balloting for Speaker was commenced. On the first ballot, R. B. Van Valkenburg, Republican, received sixty votes; Thos. G. Alvord, Democrat, fifty-six; Samuel A. Law, American, nine; and Charles A Adams, American, one. All the members were present, but Messrs. Van Valkenburg and Alvord did not vote. Two more ballots were had without any result, and then the Assembly adjourned till the afternoon, when the members drew for their seats. The balloting for Speaker will be resumed this morning, but it is thought no result will be obtained until to-morrow.

The New-Hampshire Democracy have spoken on the Kansas question, through the mouths of their State Committee. The Committee held a meeting at Concord yesterday, at which sixteen out of the eighteen members were present, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions in effect indorsing the position of Senator Douglas in every particular. The resolutions will be found elsewhere.

General Walker's men, brought to Norfolk on the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, were yesterday discharged by order from Washington. Many of them are in a destitute condition.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to fit out the *Niagara* with all convenient dispatch, to be ready to sail for England early in March, to assist in laying the Atlantic cable. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and Chief-Engineer Everett, sail today in the *Persia*.

The statement in the *Herald*, yesterday, that Judge Russell, on Saturday last, granted a writ of error in the case of the murderer Rodgers, was entirely incorrect. Judge Russell has no power to grant a writ of error. What he did was to settle a bill of exceptions, yesterday, which will bring the case before a Judge of the Supreme Court, when a writ of error will be applied for, and may or may not be granted. It is not expected, however, that the application will be successful.

In the Board of Councilmen on Tuesday little business was transacted that was not merely formal. Councilman Arcularius endeavored to excuse himself from serving on the Committee on Finance, but unsuccessfully. The Board adjourned until next Monday, which will give time for the necessary alterations that are to be made.

In the meeting of the Board of Governors, after several unsuccessful attempts, it was found impossible to decide upon the member who shall fill the office of President, Governor Dugro stating that until that question is settled his side of the house would not move to fill the vacancy for Governor.

The Historical Society met last night. Beyond the presentation of the annual reports of the Librarian, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, and the election of officers, the business transacted was, for the most part, of the ordinary routine character. A very eloquent and touching tribute to Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, was delivered by Professor G. W. Greene, on whose motion the Committee on the Fine Arts were directed to report a proper mode by which the Society should testify to his merits and fame. The officers of the previous year were unanimously reelected, and the Society adjourned at 10½ o'clock.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Russell delivered a lengthy and peculiar charge to the newly-impanneled Grand Jury, after which a girl named Catharine Connolly was convicted of stealing gold and silver watches, worth $600, the property of Marcellus Jacobs. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Bartholomew Fox was convicted of stealing nine hogs, worth $130, the property of Michael Dolby, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

It seems that the announcement of a postponement of the execution of Donnelly by the Governor of New-Jersey was a mistake. He is to be hung on the 8th, in pursuance of the sentence.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite active for Flour, in which the movements embraced: Receipts 28,000 bbls.; sales 18,000 bbls., of all kinds. Prices were firmer for low and medium brands of Western Canal and Canadian. The demand was animated, alike for home use and for export. Wheat was quiet, yet held with increased firmness. Corn was brisker, and it advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Provisions continued depressed; Pork closing decidedly lower. Coffee and Sugars were in good request at about former rates. A livelier business was transacted in Cotton at the previous low currency, factors exhibiting, toward the close, increasing confidence. Freights were doing better.

The new steamer *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGowan, sailed yesterday upon her first trip to Aspinwall with the California mails and a large number of passengers. She is expected to make the run to and from the Isthmus in shorter time than it usually takes. She is well supplied with every arrangement for safety and comfort.

The pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church were rented last night. A fixed price was put upon each pew in the house. The auctioneer then took bids for a choice until all were sold. The premiums paid for the best seats were from $30 to $50, thus making the rent of the best pews on the lower floor $100 to $170. The premiums were kept up even on the cheapest seats, so that the premium on some was about as high as the fixed price. Compared with the rates of last year, the income from rents is largely increased. The house was full, last evening, from 7 o'clock till last 10. Proceedings were prefaced by a happy speech from the pastor, and then the bidding began with spirit, and kept up past all expectation to the end.

One cent is now the fare for foot-passengers on the Peck-slip ferry, to Williamsburg, as it is on the new ferry. One boat only is now run after 10 P. M., and that at intervals of 40 minutes only until 12 o'clock, and after that, hourly, till 3 A. M. The rate on the Grand-street and Division-avenue ferries continues the same. It is understood that George Law is making arrangements to place a third boat on his line, and that one boat will run through the night; there is also some talk of putting the fare still lower on his ferry.

State Affairs—The Governor's Annual Message.

Governor King's Message, though short and inelegant in style, presents a comprehensive view of the condition of the public interests and necessities of this great State. Like most views of the kind, it has its lights and its shadows. The State itself is rich, prosperous and advancing; but its Treasury is empty,—and the Governor feels compelled, by reason of its emptiness, to recommend an utter refusal of pecuniary aid to all the "deserving enterprises and institutions" of charity and philanthropy which will, as usual, apply for assistance. Fortunately, the poverty of the State is more apparent than real. To meet the expenditures of Government, which in the natural course of things would have been met from taxation, the State has hitherto relied mainly upon the income of the canals. The State saw fit, in the exercise of what has always been deemed a wise foresight, to enter upon the business of commercial transportation, and constructed sundry canals for the purpose of carrying it on. The profits of the business, up to a recent period, have relieved the State to a very great degree from the taxation which would otherwise have been needed for the payment of its expenditures. But these have now fallen off, partly in consequence of the general decline in interal commerce, partly from the competition of private and rival works, and partly from the increased expense incurred by the State in the endeavor to extend its business by enlarging its canals and rendering them more productive and more independent of competition. During the last year, the Governor tells us, the canals have not only failed to contribute anything to the General Fund, but have fallen short $110,984 of the sum which they were expected to contribute annually towards the extinction of the debt incurred in their construction. And furthermore, in spite of the tax of a mill per hundred dollars imposed by the law of last year for the completion of the canals, the sum of $2,500,000 will still be required to accomplish that object.

In order to raise this amount the Governor recommends, in the first place, the levy of contributions from the private railroads which compete with the Canals, and thus interfere with their profits. In the second place, he suggests an increase of charges for transportation upon the canals themselves; and, in the third place, whatever deficiency may exist after both these measures have been tried, must be made up by taxation. The first suggestion will find most favor. Railroads are always more or less unpopular, and the Central and Erie Roads, which are great competing lines, have contrived to incur rather more than the amount of odium which usually attaches to such corporations. The proposition to impose tolls upon them will find a much warmer support in the Legislature this year than ever before. The Republicans last year tried the experiment of equal taxation upon the whole property of the State, rather than an unjust levy upon that particular portion of it which happened to be invested in Railroad stock. The Democrats used it against them, with great unfairness, but with prodigious effect, at the late election; and they will probably not be inclined to repeat the experiment. They will rather be disposed to throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of refusing to tax the railroads and continuing to tax the State; and it is one which the Democrats will not deem it expedient to meet. We should not be surprised, therefore, to find this proposition receive the general concurrence of both parties and speedily become a law. An increase in the Canal tolls would drive much of the Western commerce, which now passes through New-York, into the competing channels of Pennsylvania,—and is not likely, therefore, to be adopted. And, in spite of all other means, and of their own dislike of such an expedient, we suspect that the Legislature will find it absolutely necessary to continue the imposition of a direct tax.

The Governor discusses the financial panic, which he ascribes mainly to the increase in the amount of Bank deposits, and to their sudden withdrawal as a basis of discount. He recommends the passage of a law requiring the Banks to "keep on hand *twenty-five* per cent. on the amount of all its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes." The Superintendent of the Banking Department will probably discuss this subject more in detail in his forthcoming report.

Out of 1,214,771 children in the State between the ages of 4 and 21, 832,735, or *sixty-nine* per cent. of the whole, attend upon the Public Schools of the State, which are maintained at a cost to each pupil of 84½ cents per month, or an aggregate per annum to the State of $3,299,898.

The Governor recommends some amendments of the Militia law, and also the enactment of a Registry law,—but does not say whether he would have it apply to the whole State or only to the larger cities. He suggests also the repassage of the resolutions of last session, concerning the extension of suffrage to negroes and the prevention of fraud at elections, which were defeated last year by being "laid aside, not called for by the proper officer and overlooked."

The laws in regard to this City, which were enacted last Winter, the Governor thinks, have vindicated themselves by the practical results which have attended their operation. To some extent we are inclined to believe this opinion will meet the concurrence of the people in this City. The new Police Law, in spite of some grave errors which were committed in the appointment of the Commission, has given us a much more effective and creditable Police force than we have ever had before. The City Hall Commission, so far as the public is informed, has done nothing, and is therefore not specially obnoxious to censure. The Central Park Commission has discharged its duties with intelligence, integrity and quite as much energy and efficiency as could be expected from so large a Board. The Port Wardens' Bill is not yet acceptable to the interests principally affected by it, and the Quarantine Commission is involved in extreme and apparently hopeless embarrassment.

The Governor makes some very just and salutary suggestions in regard to the frequency with which *injunctions* are granted by our Courts of law. The evils of such a practice are very clearly and cogently stated, and the remedy recommended seems reasonably free from objection. As matters now stand, the Judiciary is the actual and effective governing power in the State, and acts a part which it was never intended to fill by the Constitution.

The Governor urges the appropriation of $68,741 to meet the expense of repairing the damage to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica by fire. He also recommends the claim upon the General Government for the cost of improving the navigation of the Hudson, and the adoption of measures to contest the appeal which the State of Virginia will take from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lemon slave case. He closes his message with some remarks upon the injustice of the action of the Federal Government towards Kansas, but makes no recommendation of practical measures upon this subject. Indeed as matters now stand, the question can scarcely be deemed a proper one for State action or consideration.

International Copyright.

We are glad to be informed that there is some prospect of an International Copyright arrangement between the United States and Great Britain. As our readers know, we have steadily opposed the scheme advocated by British publishers, and seconded by a few Utopian American authors, viz.: a mutual extension of full copyright privileges, without limitation of any sort, to the authors of both countries. We have opposed this because it would sacrifice to British interests, and especially to the interests of British publishers, the important and multiplied interests of our printers, paper-makers, type-founders, bookbinders, stereotypers, &c., &c., without any equivalent in return.

At last, however, as it appears, more practical views are beginning to be entertained on both sides of the water in reference to this subject. Mr. Goodrich may claim the credit of having suggested, in his late work—*Recollections of a Lifetime*—a scheme which has met the approval of the leading publishers in New-York, who have appointed a Committee for the purpose of giving effect to its provisions. Mr. Goodrich's proposition, substantially adopted by the leading publishers of this City, is as follows:

1. An author, being a citizen of Great Britain, shall have copyright in the United States for a period not exceeding fourteen years, on the following conditions:
2. He shall give due notice in the United States of his intention to secure his copyright in this country three months before the publication of his book, and this shall be issued in the United States within thirty days after its publication in Great Britain.
3. His work shall be published by an American citizen, who shall lodge a certificate in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the District where he resides, stating in whose behalf the copyright is taken, and this shall be printed on the back of the title-page.
4. The work shall be printed on American paper, and the binding shall be wholly executed in the United States.
5. This privilege shall be extended only to books, and not to periodicals.
6. The arrangement thus made in behalf of the British authors in America to be extended to American authors in Great Britain, and upon similar conditions.

Without meaning to say that this schedule, in all respects, meets our views, we may remark that, in the main, it conforms to what we have always advocated. It gives substantial protection and remuneration to authors, British and American, and that, too, with due regard to the industrial interests of this country involved in the question. It will satisfy, or at least appease, that claim of justice on the part of authors which has been the chief argument in favor of International Copyright, and it will do this in a manner to stimulate authorship, without materially increasing the cost of books, even those of foreign origin.

In connection with this question of International Copyright, Mr. Goodrich has given us some exceedingly curious and interesting statistics on the subject of the book-trade, showing its growth from 1820 to 1856. These have a very important bearing, as it appears from them that the element of British authorship in American publications is not over twenty per cent., and is constantly diminishing. Hence he infers that the time cannot be very remote when the tables may be turned upon us, and the republication of American books in Great Britain may be even greater than the republication of British books in this country.

Whether this is a matter to be adjusted by treaty or legislation, we do not now attempt to discuss. We only notice the subject to suggest that, if the parties interested will limit their views to some such practical scheme as is indicated above, we may have International Copyright with Great Britain. If, however, not satisfied with this, either British authors or publishers insist upon more, they will get nothing.

An Austrian Consul in Trouble.—Austrian Consuls seem to be rather unfortunate just at this time. While one is trying to heal with golden salve the wounds inflicted on his honor by an American newspaper in New-York, another is greatly distressed in Genoa, because a Piedmontese mob would not break his windows. On the 10th of December, which is the anniversary of the Expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa, in 1746, the auspicious event in the Sardinian history, was celebrated very much as Evacuation Day is celebrated in New-York by a procession and concourse of people, a number of whom, on their way home from the services of the morning, took it into their heads to make a demonstration against the house of the Austrian Consul-General. They marched up to the street in which the unpopular functionary resides, and were apparently on the point of doing something riotous when the city authorities came up with a handful of soldiers, and quietly dispersed them. The chagrin of the Austrian official is represented as being very severe at this ineffectual result. He had relied, like Dodson and Fogg in "Pickwick," on being seriously maltreated, that he might have a handsome case against the "free" Government of Sardinia, and was proportionately disappointed at the quiet supremacy of those laws of liberty which make Sardinia at once the hope of Italy and the avenging terror of Austria.

The Bench and the Press.

Judge Russell's charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, which will be found in the Times of this morning, is something of a curiosity. Its main object is to defend himself against the strictures which have at various times been made in the public press, upon his judicial action:—and its secondary purpose is to give the Press notice that although he has submitted to its "unjust and malicious criticisms" thus far, he intends to do so no longer, but to invoke the aid of the Jury, and to use the power of the Court, in "punishing and checking its licentiousness." We hope Judge Russell will prosper in the work he proposes to undertake. If he expects to stifle criticism, or to prevent censure, of his official acts, on the part either of the public or the press, by the fulmination of such threats, he will probably live long enough to find himself mistaken. He is quite right in deprecating and denouncing "unjust and malicious" criticism,—but he is greatly mistaken in thus characterizing what has been said in the principal journals of his official conduct.

We believe the Times among other papers has expressed very decided disapprobation of Judge Russell's action in several cases. We believed his sentence of a person, for a crime far inferior in magnitude and importance to many others that are constantly committed with almost entire impunity, to confinement in the State Prison for *forty* years, was a burlesque of justice and calculated to do more harm than good. We believed that Judge Russell's deliberate setting aside of the verdict of a Jury, which had, upon clear evidence, convicted the hackman, Lunnigan, of assault upon a steamboat captain, and his dismissal of the man without punishment, was utterly unwarranted by the facts of the case, and calculated to give entire impunity to the rowdyism and brutality of the class of persons to which the offender thus screened belonged. Judge Russell, in his charge, attempts a defence of his official action in both these cases, as well as in one or two others which were also commented on by the Press;—we are quite willing that the public should judge of the success with which his efforts have been crowned.

A prompt, vigorous and steady exercise of judicial power is essential to the public good. But it is also of the utmost importance that it should be the vigor of justice and not of passion: that the spirit of the laws should be steadily kept in view, and its awards administered with equal and impartial justice. The Judge who uses the power of his office, either to gratify special resentments, to indulge individual preferences or to astonish the community by exhibitions of spasmodic energy, brings discredit upon the Bench and weakens the hold which it should have upon the confidence and respect of the public. Judge Russell has decided abilities, and a prompt and ready willingness to assume and discharge all the responsibilities of his position: and with the greater calmness of temper and steadiness of action which longer experience will give him, we doubt not he will make one of the most useful and popular members of the City Judiciary.

Bohemia in New-York.

There has long been a tribe of loose subjects living in Paris, who have been denominated Bohemians; not because they sprung from Bohemia, but owing to their habits of life being of that loose and desultory nature peculiar to the Gipsy tribe. From Paris the race has extended itself to London, and from London it has crossed the Atlantic to New-York. Nearly all our other fashions we import direct from the French capital; but Bohemianism has come to us with a cross of cockney blood in its veins. Old-fashioned people, or visitors from the rural districts, may be a little puzzled to know what is meant when they hear a native-born citizen, or perhaps an acquaintance of their own, spoken of as a Bohemian. But the term has become a part of the language, and its meaning is perfectly well understood by the denizens of our streets.

Bohemian is a word not to be found in Webster's Dictionary, but we have no doubt it will appear in the new *American Cyclopædia*; for Bohemian is now heard almost as frequently as the once unknown term of loafer. But a Bohemian is not quite a loafer, though he is not far removed from one. The Bohemian is either an artist, or an author, whose special aversion is work, and whose ambition is to excel in some particular walk for which Nature never designed him. He must have ability, and be careful of his honor, but be perfectly reckless as to money, and decidedly given to debt; and with talent enough to gain wealth and reputation, he must always be next door to beggary, because he will persist in his "aspirations after the unattainable." The Bohemian is necessarily second-rate in all he does, but first-rate in his companionable qualities. He is given to little eccentricities of costume, and evinces an unconquerable repugnance to anything like regular employment.

In a great city like New-York, where there must be a constant overflow of talent from the learned professions Bohemianism receives large accessions from the bar and the medical college. Unemployed doctors, and blighted lawyers who have a taste for music, for the fine arts, or for poetry, become Bohemians by the most natural process possible, and once they fall into the ways of the tribe, they are lost forever. A young man may rise from a lower plane of social existence, and while in a transition state may mingle for a while in the rabble rout of Bohemians, and not be made the worse for it; but the man who descends to them is lost irretrievably. The true Bohemian has either written an unsuccessful play, or painted an unsalable picture, or published an unreadable book, or composed an unsung opera; and on the strength of his unsuccessful performance he consoles himself with happy visions of what he might do if he had the time, time being just the thing which he possesses in the greatest abundance and which he diligently devotes to his own enjoyment. Though Bohemianism is the inevitable product of a great city, yet it should not be one of the marked phases of New-York life, for all sorts of talent may find employment here, and, as nothing is so disgraceful, or, at least, should be, as debt and dependence, young men ought to have a wholesome horror of falling into the ranks of the free-and-easy tribe. It would be better to cultivate a familiarity with any kind of coarse and honest art, or any sort of regular employment, than to become refined and artistic only to fall into the company of the Bohemians. They are seductive in their ways, and they hold the finest sentiments, and have a distinctive aversion of anything that is low or mean, or common or inelegant. Still, the Bohemian cannot be called a useful member of society, and it is not an encouraging sign for us that the tribe has become so numerous among us as to form a distinct and recognizable class, who do not object to being called by that name.

City Affairs—The Mayor's Message.

Mayor Tiemann's first Message will be found in our columns this morning. It is long, rather clumsily constructed, but sensible and reasonably interesting. The Mayor endeavors to present a full statement of the condition of the City, and in the attempt naturally introduces a great many figures, which are already familiar to the public, and a good many more which no one will ever take the trouble to examine. Statements of this sort are very often made so exceedingly elaborate as to be utterly useless for all purposes of public information. The Message would have been much better if the Mayor had taken time to condense its statistics and present them in a more compact and attractive shape.

It may be of service to our readers to rehearse the principal points of this document. The Message opens with a statement of the financial condition of the City. After giving the amount necessary to defray the expenses of 1858, and remarking that it is larger than is required for any of the State Governments, the Mayor recommends a careful inquiry into the causes. He complains of the aggregate amount of the State Mill tax, and believes that it is considerably increased because of the higher valuation of property in this City than in other parts of the State. An equalization of assessments throughout the State would, in his opinion, reduce the $1,171,226 88 levied upon this City. He recommends a renewal of the application to the Legislature for a Board of State Assessors for the equalization of the valuations of property throughout the State. In the matter of the State tax for the Common Schools, the excess over our due proportion last year was $231,406 31. In the Department of Education some changes might be introduced with advantage. Instead of twenty-two local Boards, each controlling the schools of its respective Ward, he would have the whole system under the control of a single Board, and let that Board select local Committees. A saving of $200,000 would be the result, without at all impairing the efficiency of the schools. In the matter of salaries of City officials, he recommends a revision, based upon the construction of the labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of the duties of the respective offices, being satisfied that in many cases offices may be abolished, and in others the compensation may be reduced without detriment to the public service. In the Finance Department, he recommends, in the first place, better accommodations, and in the second, that "a system of auditing accounts be prescribed by ordinance, which will guard against the frauds and errors, so likely to arise in the absence of a proper system and adequate clerks." He finds no fault with the management of the Almshouse and Croton Aqueduct Departments. In the matter of street-cleaning he recommends the contract system. He would have the title to the West Washington Market land confirmed in the City, and a new market built upon it. He recommends an entire change in the system on which the Departments of Steeets is conducted, a more strict accountability on the part of Collectors of assessments, and a change in the manner of making their returns should be adopted. While the Charter abolished the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and made it a bureau in the Street Department, the ordinance lately adopted created more offices in the bureau than there were in the old Department. A careful revision of the office is recommended. He finds the apparatus of the Fire Department in good condition, and recommends the prosecution of the Steam Fire Engine experiment. He reviews the acts and recommendations of the Harbor Commissioners, and favors the idea of memorializing Congress to establish the new lines, under the general power granted in the Constitution to regulate commerce.

The Mayor takes ground decidedly against the State legislation of last Winter in reference to the City, and advises an application for various amendments. He thinks that the appointment of Central Park and City Hall Commissioners should be given to the Mayor and Aldermen, and that the former be reduced to three, and the latter to two members, and also that the mode of appointing the Police Commission be changed. The following closing paragraphs of the Message present its suggestions and sentiments in a condensed and impressive form:

> To sum up this matter, I think that the Mayor should nominate the Heads of Departments, to be approved by the Board of Aldermen; that these officers should meet with him in frequent council, and be removable at his pleasure; that the appointments in the respective departments and bureaus should be subject to the approval of the Mayor, on the nomination of the heads thereof; that the Finance Department should be organized on the principles of the National Treasury Department, introduced by Alexander Hamilton, and which has been pronounced incapable of improvement by successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that all minor officers should be appointed by some competent authority, and not elected; that strict construction and enforcement of the statutes and ordinances, and a rigid adherence to the law be made the duty of every public officer; and that the assumption of doubtful powers be carefully avoided.
>
> Under this system, if the people elect an honest and competent Chief Magistrate, it will not become necessary to appeal to the superior legislative power of the State for aid; corruption and dishonesty will be visited by speedy punishment and removal; the public revenue will be raised without oppression to the tax-payer, and expended without loss to the Treasury, and the government of this great City be as much a matter of pride to the inhabitants as now it has become a source of mortification and shame. To you, gentlemen, the public look to bring about this change, by framing proper memorials to the Legislature for the grant of the powers required, and by an honest administration of the powers which we now possess; and I beg to assure you that in these efforts to secure a good government you may rely upon my cordial coöperation.

Confirmation Strong.—We took occasion to express the opinion the other day that Washington was probably the author of his own letters, in spite of the fact that some of them may be in the handwriting of his private Secretary, Col. Hamilton. Our views as to the habits of great men are confirmed by the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who says that some of Washington's letters may appear in Hamilton's handwriting:

> "As do hundreds of letters *written by us within the last ten years*, and by every other person who has an extensive correspondence, appear in the handwriting of the party copying them. It is the custom of nearly all such, to write the letter and pass it to a clerk to transcribe; and then sign and forward the copy, and retain the original draft with its emendations, if any, as the office copy. Such we say, is the custom at this day, of most persons who have an extensive correspondence; *such certainly, has always been our habit*, and such we have the gravest assurance, was the custom of Washington."

This ought to settle the question. Men of similar character generally act alike, and if Webb has his letters copied, there can be little doubt that Washington did also.

The Governor's Message.

Governor King sent a copy of his Message to each of the City papers yesterday morning, with the statement that he relied implicitly upon the honor of their conductors that it should not be made public in any way until the telegraph should announce that it had been sent in to the Legislature.

In utter disregard of this request, the Editors of the *Express* published the Message in their evening edition yesterday afternoon: and, as we have been advised by the agent through whom the Message was sent to us that, since it has thus been made public, there can be no impropriety in our publishing it likewise, we give it a place in our columns this morning.

The disgrace of so flagrant a breach of faith must of course fall upon the journal which has been guilty of it. Unfortunately, however, the injury will reach its associates, and hereafter the entire New-York press will probably pay the penalty which the misconduct of the *Express* has earned.

Increasing the Pay of Naval Officers.

Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Is it not to be hoped that Congress will find time during the present session to consider the matter of an increase in the pay of the officers of the Navy? There is assuredly no branch of the public service demanding a greater sacrifice of personal feelings and comfort than this, yet there is no other receiving so inadequate a compensation. Since the year 1835, when the present scale of pay was established, the value of money has greatly diminished, so that it is now barely possible to live on what at that time was sufficient for a comfortable maintenance. The late increase of pay in the Army and Marine Corps renders a corresponding addition to that of the Navy no more than an act of simple justice, and one to which, I am certain, no valid objections can be urged.

At present, to illustrate, a young lieutenant of Marines on entering the service, receives as much as a sea lieutenant who has served for twenty years or more; and the same disparity exists throughout all the other grades.

It seems to be the general impression that an officer, while on sea duty, has, in addition to his pay, all expenses of the table allowed him. Nothing could be further from the fact than this. He is entitled to only one ration, whose value when commuted is $7 60 per month, while the mess bill for each individual is rarely less than $25 for the same period.

Action in this matter should not be delayed; an increase is needed at once, and but a tithe of what is annually appropriated by Congress for the publication of documents, which nobody reads or cares about, would carry joy into the household of many a brave officer who has sacrificed health, and the best years of his life in the service of his country.

V. M. A.

American Missionaries in India.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My Dear Sir: In your paper of Thursday last, you quote an article from another paper which states that I had received a letter from India giving an exact account of the death of Rev. Mr. Freeman and his wife, by the hand of the Sepoys.

Whilst we are led to fear the worst as to these beloved Missionaries, we have as yet no positive information as to the place, the time, or the manner of their death. And you will confer a favor upon me, and upon many of the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman by stating that no such letter as that described in the extract has been received by me, or by them.

N. MURRAY.

Academy of Music.

Rossini's sparkling opera of the "Barber of Seville"—the best comic opera ever written—will be played here to-night. The caste is altogether the strongest ever given in this country: *Rosina*, Mme. La Grange; *Figaro*, Signor Gassier; *Almaviva*, Signor Labocetta; *Basilio*, Herr Formes; *Bartolo*, Signor Rocco. In addition to Rossini's opera an act will be given from the "Trovatore," with Carradori, D'Angri, Bignardi, Ardavani, &c. This is surely enough for an ordinary entertainment.

Benefit.—On Saturday, Mrs. Hoey, the most charming and talented lady on the New-York stage, takes her benefit at Wallack's Theatre. Mrs. Hoey will appear, for the first time, in the comedy of "Anne Blake," also in an afterpiece. The friends of the lady, and their name is legion, will surely remember the occasion.

At the Navy Yard.

An order has been received from the Secretary of the Navy directing the frigate *Niagara* to be got ready with all dispatch, to sail in March for England, to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable. Chief Engineer Everett having been detached in order to take the direction of the laying of the cable, Joshua Follansbee has been appointed in his place as Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*. Capt. Hudson will have command, but it is not yet known how many of the old officers will be reappointed, as they were detached upon her arrival and paid off. Most of them, however, are understood to take a deep interest in the enterprise, and to desire to assist in the second attempt to lay the cable. The coppering of the *Savannah* was commenced yesterday, so as to have her in readiness to go out of dock as soon as possible, to let the *Niagara* in.

The Coast-Survey steamer *Vixen*, J. R. Duer, Lieut.-Commanding, will sail to-morrow *en route* for Appalachicola, making deep-sea soundings on the way. She is to run a line of soundings from the Tortugas Keys to the entrance of the harbor of Appalachicola, and will also survey the adjacent coast. The following is a list of her officers: J. K. Duer, Lieutenant-Commanding; J. P. K. Mygatt, First Lieutenant; A. W. Muldaur, Second Lieutenant; Edwin L. Brady, Chief Engineer; William Sinclair, First Assistant Engineer; John McKaig, Second Assistant Engineer; J. W. Bogert, Master's Mate; Mr. Malcom, Coast Pilot.

Burning of a Public School-House in the Sixteenth Ward.—A fire broke out in Public School-House No. 45, on Twenty-fourth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward, Monday night, a few minutes past midnight. Miss Beale's Evening School for Girls held its first session for the present term there in the early part of the evening, and the house was left by the Janitor at 10½ o'clock, as usual. The fire originated in a flue under the southeastern stairway, and followed up the line of the stairway to the upper story of the building, destroying the main room and one class-room in the girls' department, one wing class-room in the primary, and the class-rooms in the boys' department. The ceiling in the primary department was damaged with water, and in the girls' department entirely destroyed. The fire did not reach the roof at all, and the furniture will be mostly saved. The top of the piano in Miss Howley's school was destroyed, leaving the action uninjured. Most of the books were saved. The fire was first discovered by Mrs. C. S. Westcott, living in the rear. Messrs. A. H. Waugh, W. H. Barhydt and Jas. McDonald, of Engine Company No. 48, were the first to get water on the flames; Mr. Waugh getting severely burned in passing up the burning stairway.

This is the third time that this house has taken fire from the same flue. Five of the upper classes in the boys' department will reassemble and continue their studies in the uninjured class-rooms. The girls' department has five class-rooms that could be made available during the present week. The primary department could be set in order in a short time. This is a serious blow to the school—which has over 2,000 pupils in attendance, while the other schools of the Ward are also well filled.

Sea and Ship News.

By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

Rio de Janeiro, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

In addition to repairs reported on the ship *Augustine Heard*, the rudder-post is found damaged. As the expenses of repairs will be very heavy, Captain Small has decided to re-ship the cargo to Havre in the French ship *Carioca*. The leak of the ship *Morning Light* occurred by the pipe of the force-pump breaking. The ship *Neptune's Car* will step her new mizzen-mast to-day, and will soon be ready for sailing, the mast is a made mast, and costs about 8,000/100. A survey has been held on the ship *Waverley*, and she will be hove down in order to find the leak. The *John Stewart* will sail about the 28th inst.

Balmore, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The new steamship *Magnolia*, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, has arrived here in distress. She had already been into Norfolk for repairs, and having sailed from there was caught in a gale on the 30th of December. Her machinery is in good order, but the hull is strained; the intention is to strengthen her here with new keelson, &c., &c.

Liverpool, N. S., *via* Boston, Jan. 5, 1858.

The British schooner *Susan*, from Boston, with a cargo of flour, sugar, &c., burnt at Barrington, N. S., yesterday. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Banks Convention No. 7—Nomination of Mr. Gooch—The Democratic Convention and Nomination of Mr. Osborne—Mr. Sumner—The Public Library Celebration—Who was "Laco?"

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The Banks Convention in the Seventh Congressional District assembled yesterday, at South Reading, and was quite numerously attended, one hundred delegates being present. Contrary to expectation, the Convention was harmonious, and the amount of sparring was small. An informal balloting was had, and *ten* persons were voted for, receiving 100 votes in all. Mr. GOOCH, of Melrose, had 45 votes, and Mr. SHEPARD, of Somerville, 19. Mr. USHER had 10 votes, and Mr. HUDSON 7; and Mr. PIERPONT had but *one*. At the regular balloting only 87 votes were cast, of which all but five were for Mr. GOOCH, who was then unanimously nominated. Mr. GOOCH appeared and formally accepted the nomination in a very clever speech, which was much applauded. Mr. PIERPONT aside, it was the best nomination the Convention could make. Mr. GOOCH's friends regard his election as something beyond all question. More of him another time.

The Democratic Convention met at Charlestown this day, and was as large as the Republican of yesterday. Indeed, I should say that the whole party in the District was present. The first balloting showed a majority for nobody, and a few votes for almost everybody. Finally, the nomination fell upon Mr. GEORGE OSBORNE, (not the hero of THACKERAY's *Vanity Fair*, but) of South Danvers, who joined the Democratic Party in the year one, and sticks there. He is one of that class of men who are brought forward whenever it is necessary to have a candidate to be shot at, but who can't succeed. He was introduced to the Convention by Mr. J. A. BOLLES, (TUCKERMAN's counsel,) and made a speech indorsing the Democratic platform, but what that is he did not say. Mr. BOLLES was a flaming Free-Soiler in 1848, and down to 1856.

Mr. SUMNER will not resign, Gen. WILSON tells me, but will attend in his place as closely as possible, and to the extent that his health will permit. The General himself returned to Washington today, and will not tarry over the gubernatorial nomination, which is expected to take place on the 7th. He has a lively interest in the present state of political affairs, but speaks with due caution.

The Public Library celebration yesterday was very successful, and the speeches were capital. The person or persons who issued the invitations fell into the error of not inviting the Board of Trade, or any of its members, which has caused some feeling. Wonder if the merchants would not be asked to contribute if the question were on raising money for the purchase of books for the Library? The Library was founded by merchants, and has been mostly sustained by their "order," and they ought not to have been neglected.

Next Monday our new City Government will be organized, and a golden age is expected to follow to certain office-seekers. The Legislature will assemble on the 6th. Mr G. P. BURNHAM, who distinguished himself in Mr. BANKS' cause, is said to be an applicant for the State Liquor Agency, a lucrative place.

I observe that a correspondent of the *Evening Post* asks for the name of "Laco," who wrote "Ten Chapters in the Life of JOHN HANCOCK. "Laco" was the pen-name of STEPHEN HIGGINSON, a violent Boston politician seventy years ago, and was appended to his writings against Governor HANCOCK, which appeared in the *Centinel*, a paper once famous, but now dead, and almost forgotten. He was a merchant, having a place on Long Wharf, and held several responsible public stations. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and, I believe, of the Continental Congress, and Navy Agent in the days of WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS. There seems no reason for doubting his honesty, but he was "a good hater," in the most comprehensive sense of the word. His attacks on Governor HANCOCK are models of political coarseness, "Laco" being Junius with a cleaver. It is doubtful if the person who has had these attacks republished has done any service to literature or to the author's memory. The only good that can follow from reading them is to convince people of to-day how much more mild is political writing now than it was in the days of our grandfathers. I remember how shocked I was, when a boy, on reading "Laco," having found his productions in a collection of old political papers, over which three or four generations of rats had run, but without devouring them; that animal faculty which we call instinct teaching them to avoid poison—at least of that bitter kind. As I had supposed Governor HANCOCK was a demigod, at the very lowest, I was horrified at what read to me very like blasphemy. I have seldom heard an eminent living man abused without thinking of "Laco's" assaults on the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and have anticipated that the time would come when the abused party would be all but worshiped.

Mr. JEFFERSON has recorded his belief that Mr. HIGGINSON was one of four eminent Massachusetts men who were accused, though privately, of having received heavy bribes from the Governor of Canada to aid English interests in America. This was mere moonshine. The very faults of Mr. HIGGINSON's character show that he was not a knave. He was a bigoted, prejudiced, and violent partisan, but not dishonest. Mr. JEFFERSON was the most credulous of mortals when anything was told him against a political opponent, and so placed on paper the worst charges that could be invented to the prejudice of good men, who were as patriotic as himself, and not more under the dominion of partisanship than he was. JOHN LOWELL was coupled with Mr. HIGGINSON in Mr. JEFFERSON's accusations, so that he was in very good company.

If Mr. HIGGINSON could hate, he was cordially hated in return. One of his enemies hung out a parrot on State-street, and taught the spiteful bird to bawl after him, as he (Mr. H.) went down the street to his store: "Down with Laco! D—n Laco! Hurrah for HANCOCK!" which the creature did with that vehement viciousness which characterizes its tribe when its members have been well schooled in evil by man. A story was told that a man dreamed he was in the infernal regions, and heard the devil say he was bound for Boston to prevent Mr. HANCOCK's election, but hearing that "Laco" was there, and busy, he gave up the journey, declaring that there was no need of *his* presence where "Laco" was. It must be confessed that our ancestors had very peculiar, if not pleasant, notions as to the modes of political warfare.

Mr. HIGGINSON was a bold man, as in 1810 he formed a plan for smuggling English goods into various European countries, in violation of NAPOLEON's Continental system. The late WILLIAM TUDOR, who afterwards became famous as a diplomatist, was his agent in the business. It was not a bad school to study diplomacy in, though not a moral one by any means. Thus much for Mr. HIGGINSON, who was an Old-World politician, and whose writings should be allowed to mingle with his ashes. The correspondent of the *Post* is welcome to the facts.

THYME.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have read a short article on the subject in this morning's *Courier*, in which that paper says that Mr. HIGGINSON was "Laco," "on good authority." There's no doubt about it whatever, the point being as well settled as that of Mr. HIGGINSON's existence.

INDIAN FIGHTS ON THE PLAINS.—Mr. HENRY BELKNAP, arrived at St. Louis from the Plains, states that there has been some hard fighting on the Plains the past Fall and Summer, between the different tribes of Indians; and eighty lodges of the Crows had been nearly exterminated by the Minnecanjou tribe (Sioux) in one battle. A white man by the name of WILLIAM LECLERC had been killed by the Yanctonnais. The other tribes of Indians were quiet.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Trouble with the Mormons in Nebraska—The Mormons Threaten to Annihilate their Neighbors—A Petition to the President—Legislative News—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA CITY, (Nebraska Ter.) Dec. 22, 1857.

News reached here a few days since, that the Mormon settlement on the Loupe Fork, near where Beaver Creek empties into that stream—some 115 miles interior—were committing depredations upon the settlers in that vicinity. From where the military road crossed the Loupe Fork, at the prosperous town of Columbus, it is 35 miles up to Genoa—or the Beaver settlement of Mormons. Between them and Columbus are two thriving settlements—Monroe, the County seat of that County, some ten miles below them, and Cleveland, another promising place about 23 miles below Monroe. The Mormons, so the authentic report states, are selling and destroying the crops of their neighbors, and when spoken to on the subject by what few residents of Monroe there are, they claim the right to do as they please, and threaten to destroy and lay waste the town of Monroe in the Spring—before they march for Salt Lake City, I presume.

That there is some trouble there I do not doubt, and the same spirit seems to prevail amongst the Mormons there which characterized their course in Illinois and Missouri, and indeed which brought upon them that spirit of persecution of which it is their pride to boast, and which to some extent has raised an army of sympathizers and semi-converts to their deluded faith. The Beaver settlement is one of those posts established on the plains, by order of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, as a sort of resting-place for the trains to Utah, and I am informed it is their intention to emigrate to the Valley of the Saints in the Spring. When I visited them during the past Summer they had laid out a town, erected a few houses, started a steam saw-mill, and not only gave evidence of a prosperous, quiet and pleasant settlement, but adopted the motto of Mormondom—"Mind your own business"—and evinced no desire to travel on to Jordan's banks in the Valley. But from some cause a change it seems has "come o'er the spirit of their dreams."

A word to the War Department on this subject. Throughout Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska there are still many Mormons firm in the faith. Through Western Iowa, particularly, there are many of them, and, indeed, amongst them may be found intelligent, wealthy and law-abiding citizens; yet of course, all of them sympathize with their friends and relatives in Utah. Many of them will move thither in the Spring to aid and assist them, if needs be. In addition to this thousands will gather here direct from Wales, Norway, England, Switzerland, and elsewhere in the Old World, under the general order of the Church, to gather at Salt Lake City. All of these go there to assist their brethren in founding, continuing and making stronger the Church, and defend it against the encroachment of the Gentiles. How easy will it be to stop that emigration if managed properly, and by stopping it, stop at least one of the principal streams that water this fanatical though fruitful land. One thing is certain, that the day is not far distant when Utah and Mormondom will give a vast deal of trouble to the United States unless it is checked.

The settlers on the Loupe Fork, I am informed, have drawn up and signed a petition to be sent to the President of the United States, stating the facts and soliciting protection.

The Legislature now in session here are progressing but slowly with business. One of their principal schemes this session will be the removal of the Capital from this place to some inland point, and I am assured it will be done. There will possibly a bankrupt bill also pass, for we have here a plenty of those "who left their country for their country's good." The weather thus far this Winter continues mild and pleasant. The ferry-boat between this point and the Swan shore plies regularly. Hard times continue as hard as ever; indeed, they feel a little harder.

P.

Curiosities of Fillibusterism.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Fillibusterism, like other youthful excesses, brings forth fruits of repentance and reformation. It serves as a vent for the natural tendency of Americans to conquest and expansion, and where once largely indulged in in youth and manhood, is apt to produce a conservative old age and an increased regard for law, order, and regular authority. This is on the principle that a reformed *roué* makes the best husband, and a retired pirate the most exacting justice of the peace. We have here at Willard's Hotel two very startling examples of this philosophic truth, in the ex-President of the Republic of Texas, now sojourning here—General HOUSTON—who has been very quiet this season, and who, on his arrival, gave out that his Senatorial duties would be confined to the pious task of offering a proper tribute to his late colleague, Gen. RUSK, but is now much exercised by the lawless designs of General WALKER, and declares that he will defend the course of Commodore PAULDING in the Senate. The other Ex-President of Texas, the chivalric LAMAR, whose charge at San Jacinto, at the head of his small force of dragoons, was so brilliant a feature in that wonderful achievement of American valor, now a stoop-shouldered, abstracted, quiet, reserved, thoughtful old gentlemen, will leave our shores in a few days, as Minister to Central America, with instructions to keep off fillibusters.

General WALKER however, it seems, reversed the history of these two ancient fillibusters. He was in youth and manhood a bitter anti-fillibuster, and stern conservative and maintainer of international law, and of the faith of treaties. There is an incident in his life, related to me by an old friend of his, which is a precedent for the remedy suggested by some persons as the only just one, to repair the wrong done him by Commodore PAULDING. Some seven or eight years ago an imprisoned convict, of the name of REY, escaped from the prison of Havana and reached New-Orleans. Here he was watched by certain spies of the Spanish Consul; was at last forcibly seized, put upon a vessel chartered for the purpose, and sent back to Cuba.

When the facts became known, there was a tremendous excitement in New-Orleans. The Spanish Consul and his employés were arrested, and an exciting trial, during which the Consul had to be protected by a large police force from the wrath of the populace, was held. During this affair General WALKER, then editing a paper in New-Orleans, strongly defended the Spanish Consul, and devoted his pen specially to the denunciation of the lawless spirit of fillibusterism, then so rampant in the South. But the Consul was committed for trial, and his exequatur was withdrawn by the Federal authorities. Nor did it end here. General CAMPBELL was instructed by our Government to demand the return of REY to the United States, and the American squadron appeared before Moro Castle to enforce the demand. It was urged that REY was a felon, and that his return to Cuba was of his own free will. But General CAMPBELL, without being very warmly backed by our Government, insisted that it was a case of kidnapping, and that REY must be sent to New-Orleans in a Spanish ship. It was done. Here is a rule set by our own Government which appears to justify the proposition that will be introduced into Congress on Monday next, (if the rules can be suspended,) that WALKER, with his whole command, shall be restored to the place whence he was illegally taken by the authorities of the United States.

By-the-by, referring to General LAMAR, I learn that he has received orders to leave for his post in Central America on Tuesday next. He will probably go in the *Saratoga*, of which Captain ENGLE will be commander. This excellent officer is now here. Though the executive officer in carrying out the orders of Commodore PAULDING, no censure can attach to him in the matter. Indeed, his tact and delicacy were conspicuous in the whole affair, and a warm regard has sprung up between Captain E. and General W.

X.

An Ultra View of the Kansas Question.

From the Charleston Mercury.

It is rumored that the Southern Union-savers and aspirants are busy in Washington, and that Kansas difficulties are to be safely got over by accepting the Lecompton Constitution, when presented to Congress, *with a proviso that it shall be sent back and submitted to the people for ratification.* In this way it is thought to put off the Pro-Slavery men, nullify their victory, put their rights again in peril, give effect to all the illegitimate efforts made to oust them from Kansas, and, in fact, subject them to ultimate discomfiture and defeat. Under whatever plausible guise, and with whatever pretentious conservatism, this is the practical object aimed at in the so-called compromise. For, if the South should triumph, and Slavery remain in Kansas, fanaticism and sectional feeling will soon be the ruling element throughout the North. The Democratic Party will be overwhelmed; politicians will lose their chances. The North, being in power, will outrage the South, and the Union will come into danger. Hence the anxiety of many to give Kansas to Free Soil in any specious mode that will not fire the South *too much*. The North will then be satisfied and have no immediate subject for agitation—National Democracy will again succeed—the Union will again be saved—albeit the South is sacrificed, and growing beautifully less in the power of the Government.

In our judgment, compromises—these sacrifices of the South for the sake of a time-serving and short-sighted expediency—are undermining and sapping the foundations of the Union. *The North is driving the South to the wall*, and the sooner we take, as our position, the uncompromising defence of our rights, the better for the Union, the better for the South. Union-savers, by compromises, are the worst enemies of the Union; the only truly and practically Union men in the South are those who stand firmly, and fearless of consequences, to the rights of their section.

We trust that the earnest State-Rights Democrats of the South in Congress, exclusive of aspirants and timid Unionists of the National Party, will come to some definite understanding that they will not suffer these latter to sacrifice the rights of the South in Kansas. By firmness, they can compel them to stand up to the rack, and *nolens volens*, do their duty to their constituents. Every motive of policy and of patriotism urge them to pursue this course.

Sensible Southern Democracy—A Hint Worth Heeding.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

A dispatch from Washington says that if the Kansas Constitution had come with the Slavery clause out, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was to have moved its reference back to the people. We presume it will make no difference with Mr. STEPHENS how the Constitution comes in this respect. He will make that motion, perhaps, and the Democratic South will say aye. We know there is a portion of the South that will oppose it. South Carolina will say no, and some others will follow her example; *but those who belong to the National Democratic Party of the South will send this Constitution back.* Democratic editors of the South have generally gone all lengths for this Lecompton Constitution. They will find out where their doctrines will lead them after a while. The South has no rational motive for departing from the plain, straightforward, republican doctrine in the case. *She strikes down her friends of the North, and gives their armor to her enemies.*

Some of the journals that are foremost in all this; that have, in fact, given tone to it, sneer at the national Democratic Party. It is a party now that they would break down in preference to all others. It stands in the way of their darling scheme of a Southern party. They know if they can only break down down the national Democratic Party, their work is done. They gloat over the prospect. Will Kentucky make herself the tool of this faction?

We do not preach submission to the North. We advocate submission to right and justice, to the great doctrine of self-government. We advocate keeping good faith with our friends. We shall not believe that the South will commit the enormity of forcing a State into the Union without the assent of its people upon any pretext or excuse whatever. No legal presumptions manufactured for the occasion will do; no excuse that a party in Kansas has behaved badly will pass muster.

It is a new doctrine that a State shall have the right of self-government, if her citizens behave themselves, *or if the majority belong to our party.* We don't like the doctrine in its general application. If we could always be on the winning side, perhaps we might be as well satisfied with it as any other tyrant. But it may be that our side may wish to misbehave sometimes, and the penalty of total disfranchisement would not then be palatable.

A lottery enterprise has been started by citizens of New-Orleans, for the purpose of placing the opera on a firm footing. The manager, M. BOUDON, finds his finances straitened, the season having been a failure in consequence of the illness of the artists.

Police Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—At an early hour yesterday morning, as Officer Vanduzer, of the Fourth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he discovered that the looking-glass store of John S. Willard, No. 440 Pearl-street, had been broken open. The officer went into the store and found a man inside, and arrested him. A quantity of looking-glass plates had been gathered together, and the culprit was on the point of leaving when the officer found him. A bunch of skeleton keys was found on the prisoner, with one of which he had made his way into the store. The accused gave his name as Francis Fitzpatrick, and was locked up by Justice OSBORN for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Thomas Love, second mate of the ship *Isaac Wright*, lying at the foot of Fulton-street, East River, was passing through South-street, at a late hour on Monday night, he was attacked by four men, knocked down and robbed of $14. The four men had previously made Love treat them to drinks at a groggery in the vicinity. A man named Wm. Carlin was arrested on suspicion of being one of the robbers, but as Mr. Love could not identify him he was discharged.

WIFE-BEATING.—Thomas Jolly, residing at the tenant house No. 243 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with severely beating his wife. Sarah McElrath, occupying an apartment in the same house, stated that she heard the wife of Jolly cry "Murder," and went to her assistance and found the accused beating her with a club, when she procured an officer and had Jolly arrested. The accused was locked up for trial by Justice DAVISON. His wife was taken to the City Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

CAPTURE OF A NEWARK BURGLAR.—Officer BATES of Twelfth Ward, arrested on Monday evening in One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-street, JOHN MURDOCK, charged with breaking, a few nights since, into the hardware store of Mr. JAMES GREGORY, in Newark, N. J., and stealing $60 worth of sheafs and scissors. The prisoner was identified from the description given of him by Mr. GREGORY to the police. He was sent yesterday morning to Newark for trial.

ASSAULT IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—Frederick Milliman, who keeps a lager-bier saloon at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue, was severely beaten on New-Year's night by a gang of colored rowdies who visited his place. Wm. Duff, *alias* Bain, one of the alleged assailants, was arrested yesterday and held to answer the charge.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.—James Davis, a boy 15 years of age, was arrested Monday night by Officer Eustice, of the Detective Police, at the Academy of Music, who found him trying to "operate" on the pockets of several present. James has been but ten days "off the Island," having been sent up for a similar offence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER's Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TO GENTLEMEN.—WANTED, FROM $1,000 TO $8,000 worth of new and left-off clothing for the City and Western markets. 50 per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid by calling at the store, or addressing
THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—INGERSOLL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr CHARLES P. BENEDICT to JENNIE, daughter of Henry H. Ingersoll, Esq.

BUTTERFIELD—FALCONER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Dr. Crooks, FRED. BUTTERFIELD to CAROLINE MATILDA, only daughter of John Falconer.

SHENEHON—DALLEY.—In this City, in the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. W. S. Balch, Mr. ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON and Miss ELLA DALLEY, all of this City.

CLOCK—IRELAND.—At Thompson's Station, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Robert Codling, Mr. HALLET T. CLOCK, of Islip, L. I., to Miss EMMA J. IRELAND, of Thompson's Station, L. I.

CLARKE—STRONG.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, by Rev. B. W. Stone, WHEELER FANNING CLARKE, of Hudson, N. Y., to SARAH A. STRONG, adopted daughter of John T. Peters, Esq., of the former place.

FISHER—HAYS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. W. H. Dikeman, EZRA S. FISHER, Esq., and LAURA M. HAYS, both of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, of consumption, LIZZIE A. GAUNT, wife of Richard L. Haydock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 201 East Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, JUDSON, youngest son of Alex. T. and Emeline Mason.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock from No. 300 Madison-st.

GRAVES.—At Havana, (Cuba,) on Sunday, Dec. 27, Miss ANITA F. GRAVES, daughter of the late David A. Graves, of Ponce, Porto Rico.

Her friends, and those of her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Cashman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 1 West 34th st., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

FOSTEVIN.—In this City, on Monday, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Alfred and Rachael Fostevin, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 24 Renwick-st.

PELL.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, SOPHIA WALDEN, daughter of the late Ferris Pell, in the 13th year of her age.

ROBINSON.—At Mamaroneck, suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, SARAH JANE, wife of Edward C Robinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends Meeting House, in Orchard-st., (between Canal and Hester,) tomorrow, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock.

BICKER.—At Yonkers on Monday evening, Jan. 4, at the residence of her uncle, EMELIA S. BICKER, daughter of the late Henry K. Bicker, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral as above, this Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The cars leave Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OWENS.—At Irvington, Westchester Co., on Monday, Jan. 4 DAVID S. OWENS, merchant of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Irvington, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 1½ o'clock. The train leaving Chambers st. at 11:30, will stop at Irvington by arrangement.

GILLET.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 4, L. WARRINGTON GILLET, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan 6, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 43 West 21st-st., until 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Secret Love.

The fountains smoke, and yet no flames they show;
Stars shine all night, though undiscern'd by day;
And trees do spring, yet are not seen to grow;
And shadows move, although they seem to stay;
In Winter's woe is buried Summer's bliss,
And love loves most when love most secret is.

Virtue is Beauty.

Hear, ye fair daughters of this happy land,
Whose radiant eyes the vanquish'd world command,
Virtue is Beauty; but when charms of mind
With elegance of outward form are joined;
When youth makes such bright objects still more bright,
And fortune sets them in the strongest light;
'Tis all of Heav'n that we below may view,
And all but adoration is your due.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAPTER I.

THE ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTION.

Reading, a few weeks since, one of DeQuincey's papers—"Three Memorable Murders"—recalled to my mind the strange circumstances of one of the most mysterious domestic dramas that ever taxed the ingenuity of man, or required the flight of time to develop.

The locality of our story lies amid one of the wildest and most picturesque regions of the Old Dominion, where the head waters of the Rappahannock wash the base of the Blue Ridge.

The precise spot—Crossland—is a sublime and beautiful scene, where two forest-crowned ranges of mountains cross each other at oblique angles.

At the intersecting point of these ridges nestles a little hamlet, named, from its elevated position, Altamont.

At the period at which our story opens, the four estates in the four angles of the irregular mountain cross were owned as follows:

The eastern farm, called Piedmont, was the life property of Madame Auderly, a Virginian lady of the old school.

The western and most valuable estate was the inheritance of Honora Paule, an orphan heiress, grand-daughter and ward of Madame Auderly.

The northern and smallest one, called, from being the deepest vale of the four—Hawe's Hole—was the property of old Hugh Hawe, a widower of gloomy temper, parsimonious habits, and almost fabulous wealth.

The southern farm—named, from the extravagant cost of the elegant mansion-house, elaborate out-buildings, and highly-ornamented grounds, which had absorbed the means of the late owner, "Farquier's Folly"—was the heavily-mortgaged patrimony of Godfrey Farquier Dulanie, the grandson of Hugh Hawe, and now a young aspirant for legal honors at the University of Virginia.

But little benefit to the heir was to be hoped from the inheritance of his father's burdened property. In the first place, old Hugh Hawe had bought up in his own name all the claims against the estate of Farquier's Folly doubtless to prevent a foreclosure, and to save the property for his grandson.

But, unhappily, Godfrey had mortally offended the despotic old man by declining an agricultural life, and persisting in the study of a profession—a course that had resulted in his own disinheritance.

To make this punishment more bitter to his grandson, the old man had taken into favor his nephew, Dr. Henry Hawe, whom he had established near himself at Farquier's Folly.

At this time, the disinherited heir, having finished a term at the University, had come down to spend a part of his vacation in his native place.

It was upon the Saturday evening of his arrival that he found the little hotel, and, indeed, the whole village of Altamont, in a great state of excitement, from the fact that the celebrated heiress, Miss Honora Paule, had just stopped there, and passed through on her way home.

Those who had been so happy as to catch a glimpse of her face, vied with each other in praise of her many charms, while those who had not, listened with eagerness, and looked forward to indemnifying themselves by seeing her at church the next morning.

The next day, Godfrey Dulanie attended church, where he saw and fell in love with the most beautiful and intellectual-looking girl he ever beheld. From the cheapness and simplicity of her attire, he supposed her to be some poor dependent of Madame Anderly's, in whose pew she sat. Godfrey was completely captivated, and he resolved at once to woo, and, if possible, win this lovely being for his wife, poor girl though she was. He was glad she was poor, because she could for that reason be more easily won. But on accompanying Mr. Willoughby, the clergyman, and his brother-in-law, Ernest Heine, home after church, what was his astonishment and dismay at being introduced to the supposed "poor girl," whom he found to be no other than the celebrated Miss Honora Paule, the greatest heiress and belle as well as the best and noblest girl in the State of Virginia. She greeted him cordially, and in a few minutes the company were busily engaged in conversation. The topic of "capital punishment" having been started, Godfrey turned to Honora, and said:

"I take an especial personal interest in having capital punishment abolished—Miss Paule, do you believe in astrology?"

Honora started, fixed her eyes intently upon the questioner, and then withdrawing them answered—

"Sir, why did you ask me if I believe in astrology?"

"Because, Miss Paule, I was about to relate for your amusement a prediction that was made concerning myself, by a professor of that black art."

"A prediction," exclaimed Mrs. Willoughby, drawing near, with eager interest.

"Yes, madam," replied Mr Dulanie, smiling, "a prediction which, if I believed, would certainly dispose me to favor the abolishment of the death penalty Three years since, while I was sojourning for a short time in the city of Richmond on my way to the University, I chanced to hear of the Egyptian Dervis, Achbad, who was at that time creating quite a sensation in the City. His wonderful reputation was the theme of every tongue.

"Idleness and curiosity combined to lead me to his rooms. He required a night to cast my horoscope. He demanded, and I gave him, the day and hour of my birth, and then I took leave, with the promise to return in the morning. The next day I went—"

"Well?" questioned Honora, earnestly.

"My horoscope was a HORROR scope indeed! It predicted for me—a short and stormy life, and a sharp and sudden death."

"Good Heaven! But—the details?"

"It prophesied four remarkable events, the first of which has already come to pass."

"And that was—?"

"The loss of my patrimonial estate!"

"Singular coincidence!" interrupted Mr. Willoughby, as he arose and joined his wife and brother-in-law at the other end of the room.

"I thought so when the prophecy was fulfilled," replied Godfrey.

"And the other three events?" softly inquired Honora.

"The other three events, if they follow as predicted, must happen within the next two years, or before I reach my twenty-fifth anniversary. The first of these is to be the unexpected inheritance of vast wealth."

Upon hearing this, a bright smile played around the lips of Honora, and banished the clouds from her brow. She waited a few minutes for him to proceed, but finding that he continued silent, she said—

"Well, Mr. Dulanie, go on! what was the third predicted event?"

"Do you command me to inform you?"

"No, sir; I beg you, of your courtesy, to do so."

"Very well," he said, dropping his voice to a low undertone "it was to be my marriage with the woman I should worship."

A deep vivid blush supplanted the bright smile that quivered over Honora's variable face. There was a pause, broken at length by her voice, as she gently inquired—

"And the fourth?"

The answer came reluctantly, and in tones so low as to meet only his ear.

"The fourth and last prediction was, that *before my twenty-fifth birth-day I should perish on the scaffold.*"

A low cry broke from the lips of Honora as her hands flew up and covered her face. After a minute or two she dropped them, and, looking him steadily in the face, said with quiet firmness:

"You doubtless wonder at my emotion. Now hear me. On the Autumn following the Summer in which that prediction was made to you, I was in Baltimore with my grandmother, and with Mrs. Willoughby, who was then Miss Heine. Curiosity took us to the rooms of the Egyptian, who was then practicing in that city. And after some such preparations as he had used in your case, he cast my horoscope and read my future. It was this, that before my twentieth birthday, I should be a bride, but never a wife, for that *the fatal form of the scaffold arose between the nuptial benediction and the bridal chamber.* Such were the words of the prophecy." She spoke with a solemnity that seemed to overshadow every other feeling.

CHAPTER II.

THE SYBIL'S CIRCLE.

The next day, Honora informed her grandmother, Madame Auderly, of Godfrey's presence in the neighborhood, and the old lady sent her only brother, Colonel Shannon, to fetch him to Piedmont. Godfrey accepted the invitation. On his arrival he found that General Sterne, the Governor elect of Virginia, and his son, had just taken up their quarters, for several days, with Madame Auderly; and the old lady, in his honor, at once sent off cards of invitation to some of the neighbors to visit her that evening.

When tea was over, the company adjourned to the drawing-room, where, soon after, the guests invited for the evening joined them.

First came Father O'Louherty, the parish priest of St Andrew's Church, at Crossland.

The next arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby, and Mr. Heine.

Immediately after them came Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hawe—the doctor, a man of great fashion and elegance, the lady, a delicate, pensive woman, with a sort of sad, moonlight face, beaming softly out between her fleecy locks of jet.

And, last of all, to the astonishment of everybody, came old Hugh Hawe, who had been invited, as a matter of courtesy, and was not in the least degree expected to make his appearance.

He came not alone. On his arm he brought a young girl, uninvited, but whom, with grave courtesy, he presented to his hostess as Agnes Darae, the daughter of a deceased friend, and now his ward, who had arrived only that morning; and whom, presuming on Madame Auderly's well-known kindness, he had ventured to present to her.

Madame Auderly, a reader of faces, was certainly attracted towards her; and, after a little talk, that confirmed her first favorable impressions, she took the hand of the orphan girl, and conducted her to the group formed by the Misses Auderly, Mr. Sterne, Mr. Heine, Mr. Dulanie, and Honora Paule.

Under the auspices of Miss Rose Auderly they were just about to form what she called a Sybil's Circle, for which purpose Messrs Heine and Sterne were dispatched to bring forward a round table. Miss Rose went to a cabinet to seek the "Sybil's Leaves," which she presently produced. All then seated themselves around the table.

A dead silence reigned. Rose shuffled the cards, turning them with their faces down, and then, addressing her right-hand neighbor, Mr. Sterne, in a low voice, she demanded—

"What would you with the Sybil?"

"I would know the future partner of my life," was the formal answer.

"Draw!"

The young man hesitated for a while, smiled, and, rejecting all those cards that were nearest himself, put his hand under the pack, and withdrew the lowest one.

"Read!" he said, extending the card to the Sybil.

"Hear!" she exclaimed:

"'A widow beautiful as light,
'Twill be your lot to wed—
With a rich jointure, which shall pour
Its blessings on your head.'"

There was a general clapping of hands, and shouts of laughter.

It was now Miss Jessie's turn to test her fate. Being a young lady, she would not put the question in the usual form, but merely inquired what should be her future fate. The answer drawn was:

"'To dandle fools and chronicle small beer.'"

a reply that nearly extinguished Miss Jessie for the evening.

"I declare, if here is not Mr. Hugh Hawe!" exclaimed the lively lady, as the old miser sauntered deliberately to the table, and stood looking with indolent curiosity upon the game of the young people. "Come, Mr. Hawe! I declare you shall have your fortune told!"

"Well, well—the commands of young ladies are not to be disobeyed," replied the old man, gallantly, as he extended his hand and drew a card, which he passed to the Sybil.

Amid a profound silence, and in a solemn voice, she read—

"'Thy fate looms full of horror! From false friends,
Near at hand, perdition threatens thee!—
A fearful sign stands in thy house of life!—
An enemy—a fiend lurks close behind
The radiance of thy planet—Oh, be warned!'"

"Pshaw! what serious mockery!" exclaimed the old man, scornfully, as he turned away, and gave place to his nephew, who had all the while been posted behind him, peeping over his shoulder.

"Will you permit me to test my fortune?" inquired the "fascinating" Dr Hawe.

"And what would YOU with the Sybil?" was the response.

"I would know the future."

"Draw!" said the Sybil, in a tone of assumed sternness.

Smiling his graceful but most sinister smile, the doctor drew a card, and passed it to the reader.

"Hear!" said the latter, lifting the tablet of fate, and reading—

"'*I know thee!*—thou fearest the solemn night!
With her piercing stars, and her deep winds' might—
There's a tone in her voice thou fain wouldst shun,
For it asks what the secret soul hath done!
And thou!—there's a weight on thine!—away!—
Back to thy home and pray!'"

"Look! I declare how pale the doctor has grown!" exclaimed the flippant Jessie. "One would really think, to look at him, that a 'deep remorse for some unacted crime' preyed on him."

"Nonsense! Jugglery!" said the latter, turning away to conceal his agitation.

The eyes of Honora Paule followed him with the deepest interest—there was that upon his brow that she had never seen before.

The next in turn was Agnes. Turning to her, Rose said:

"What seek you in the magic circle, lady?"

"My destiny," answered the luscious tones.

"Invoke the knowledge."

Agnes drew a tablet, and passed it, as usual, to the Sybil, who read—

"'Oh, ask me not to speak thy fate!
Oh, tempt me not to tell
The doom shall make thee desolate,
The wrong thou mayst not quell!
Away! away! for death would be
Even as a mercy unto thee!'"

Agnes shuddered, and covered her face with her hands.

"Put up the tablets! They are growing fatal!" said Rose

"Not for the world!—now that each word is fate! There is a couple yet to be disposed of! Miss Paule, draw near!" said Mr. Heine.

The cheek of Honora Paule changed; yet striving with a feeling that she felt to be unworthy, she smiled, reached forth her hand, drew a tablet, and passed it to the Sybil, who, in an effective voice, read—

"'But how is this? A dream is on my soul!
I see a bride—all crowned with flowers, and smiling,
As in delighted visions, on the brink
Of a dread chasm—and thou art she!'"

Honora heard in silence, remembering the strange correspondence of these lines with the prediction of the astrologer, made long ago, endeavoring to convince herself that it was mere coincidence, and vainly trying to subdue the foreboding of her heart

"Mr. Dulanie!" said Rose, shuffling the tablets, and passing them to him.

He drew a card, and returned it to be perused.

The Sybil took it, and a thrill of superstitious terror shook her frame as she read—

—"'*Disgrace and ill,*
And shameful death are near!'"

An irrepressible low cry broke from the pallid lips of Honora. "Throw up the cards!" she said: "it is wicked this tampering with the mysteries of the future!"

The above is the commencement of Mrs Southworth's great story, which is now being published in the New-York Ledger. We give this as a sample; but it is only the beginning of this most interesting, fascinating, and beautiful tale—the balance, or continuation of it, can only be found in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of January 16, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy from any news office, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 44 Ann-street, New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

The story is of itself alone worth the price of the Ledger. To peruse the history of the lovely heroine, Miss Paule—how she came to be a bride for only an evening—and all the strange and absorbing particulars connected therewith, will be a treat for all who take the trouble to get the Ledger.

Her smile so soft, her heart so kind,
Her voice for pity's tone so fit,
All speak her woman;—but her mind
Lifts her where bards and sages sit.

Richard Hoffman.

A TALE OF LOVE AND RETRIBUTION.

Rachel Bently, the lovely daughter of one of the richest merchants of London, having married George Hoffman, one of her father's clerks, during the old man's absence in India, he on his return disinherited her and discharged George. The latter being overwhelmed by disappointment, took to drink, and in a few years became a habitual drunkard, his wife supporting herself and two children—Richard, now a fine boy in his thirteenth year, and Mary, a sweet child of six—by selling, one after another, the remnants of her once costly wardrobe and jewelry.

On the last day of December of the year in which our story opens, Rachel was without food, light or fire, and that very day the rent must be paid.

Little Mary was moaning for bread, and crying with cold.

The drunken father was at the dram shop.

The agonized mother had but one more article of value left—a locket containing a lock of her father's hair. She had hoped to be able to save this, the last memento of her once happy home. But goaded by little Mary's cries for food she seized the locket, rushed to a pawnbroker's, obtained a few shillings, put by the amount of the rent and with the rest purchased a little bread and milk for her children, and then set out, with them, to visit the old confidential clerk of her father Peter Mangles, who had ever been kind to her, to consult him about sending Richard away from the contaminating influences with which he was surrounded.

On returning home late on New-Year's eve from her fruitless visit, for the old clerk was not at home, Rachel discovered that her husband had been home and stolen the sum she had put by for the rent from the place where she had concealed it, and gone off again to "The Crown and Magpie" tavern to waste it in drunkenness. Little Mary, chilled and hungry, began to cry for food, and the suffering mother, in hopes of regaining a portion of the money taken by her husband, set out with her children to the haunt of vice whither George Hoffman had gone.

There was a great crowd at the bar of "The Crown and Magpie." The landlady—a stout, vulgar-looking woman, with red ribbons in her cap, a profusion of false curls, a heavy gold chain round her neck, and numerous rings on her fat fingers—was busily engaged in pouring out gin for her customers; the regular ones she was treating—for it must not be forgotten that it was New-Year's eve.

Such was the scene of vice and dissipation which met the eye and sickened the heart of Rachel when, with little Mary in her arms, and protected by the presence of her son, she ventured into the house.

"Is Mr. Hoffman here?" she inquired, faintly.

The question had to be repeated several times before she could get an answer.

"Can't tell the names of any of my customers," replied the mistress of "The Crown and Magpie," snappishly.

"Perhaps you will oblige me by ascertaining.

"Too busy, ma'am! Hot water, Sally! Three and eight-pence, Sir. Half-and-half directly"

"You can't go in there!" shouted the landlady, as Rachel was making her way towards the parlor. "Mine is a respectable house; I allow no females beyond the bar."

"But I am Mr. Hoffman's wife."

"So they all SAY," answered the woman, with a sneer. There was a coarse, mocking laugh from the crowd of half drunken wretches standing near. The eyes of Richard flushed angrily; but the voice, and still more, the imploring look of his mother restrained him.

"Let us return home," she said, in a despairing tone, "I feel faint and sick at heart."

And leaning on the arm of her son, the unhappy wife tottered rather than walked from the place.

The keen, frosty air partially restored her strength, and Rachel proceeded with her children till she reached the thoroughfare leading through St. Margaret's churchyard towards the Almonry, when a faint moan from Mary, whom she still carried in her arms, arrested her steps. She placed her hand under the thin, faded shawl which covered her; the child was cold as ice, and shivering as if seized with an ague fit.

"She is dying!" groaned the terror-stricken parent—"dying for the want of food."

The heart of her boy could endure no more—it was breaking. The cup of misery and endurance had been filled to overflowing. His brain was on fire—tears could not quench it.

"Take her home mother!" he cried—"take her home! never fear but I will bring you food! Mary shan't die! I'll beg—beg," he added; "anything to save her!"

"Richard! Richard! do not leave me!" shrieked his agonized parent. "Let me not lose both my children! if you love your mother, return—for pity's sake return!"

The appeal came too late Her son, stung, maddened beyond endurance by the sufferings of those so dear to him, had broken from her feeble grasp, darted down the thoroughfare, and was already beyond the reach of her voice.

Rachel clung to the railings of the churchyard for support, till a second moan, still fainter than the first, sent a pang through her maternal breast.

"She must not die in the street!" murmured Rachel. "Home—home! if I have strength to reach it."

"Oh, God!" she cried with a sudden burst of anguish, "protect my boy! Shield him from crime; guard him against vices and the hideous snares which in a thousand forms assail unfriended youth; or take him," she added solemnly, "take him in Thy mercy."

It was a Christian's prayer wrung from a mother's heart, uttered in faith, in agony and tears; and angels bore it to the mercy seat on high.

Clasping her perishing child yet closer to her aching bosom, the drunkard's wife hastened to her home.

As Richard Hoffman rushed along the street, scarce knowing whither he went, and only intent on the one idea of getting, by some means, food for his famished mother and sister, he was hailed by Jack Manders, an impish acquaintance who lived near Richard's home, and to whom he told the desperate state in which he had left those so dear to him. Jack listened with much interest, and at once proposed to Richard to help him to pick the pocket of an old gentleman, who was staring into a window on the opposite side of the street Richard refused with horror, although Jack urged the necessity of at once getting something to save the life of his mother and little Mary. Jack then undertook the business alone, and just as he had relieved the old gentleman of his pocket book, a policeman sprang from a doorway to arrest him; but Jack made good his escape. Not so Richard, who was at once seized by the policeman as an accomplice of the escaped pick-pocket.

"I am no thief, Sir," cried Richard breaking from the strong grasp that held him, and throwing himself at the feet of the old gentleman, who had just come to the spot, "though poverty and hunger tempted me to become one. My mother and sister are starving."

The future history and trials of this poor boy will be given in the New York Ledger of Jan. 16, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news offices.

"WE WANT WING'S,"

Is the daily request, when ordering CRACKERS for family use.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.

With hot and cold dishes at lunch they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

Ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those which are stamped with the name of WING.

These may be had of the best family grocers.

FURS! FURS!!
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.
If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
call and make your purchases at
NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE,
where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.
Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.
MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS OFFERED CHEAP.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of Dry-Goods of
FENTON, LEE & CO.,
At Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.,
Comprising a
DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Is offered to close out in one lot
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
J. H. MAHONY,
Assignee.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS
CLOTHING.
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.
THE FIFTEENTH THOUSAND.
A fresh delivery of this extraordinary work will be ready next week, when copies may be obtained of the Booksellers generally throughout the country—or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send it to any part of the United States, by Mail, postage paid, on receipt of Three Dollars.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin-square, New-York.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The social tea gathering of the friends of the above Association will take place at Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Thursday) evening, Jan. 7, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.
Invitations have been extended to the following eminent speakers:
Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church.
G. T. Bedell, D. D.,
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler,
Rev. Dudley A. Tyng,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Asa D. Smith, D. D.,
Rev. R. M. Hatfield,
Geo. B Cheever, D. D.,
Hon Daniel F. Tieman,
Luther Bradish, Esq.,
Daniel Lord, Esq.,
Rev. A. L. Stone.
Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.,
J. McClintock, D. D.,
A. D. Gillett, D. D.,
Edward Lathrop, D. D.,
E. L. Magoon, D. D.,
John Thompson, D. D.,
R. S. Storrs, D. D.,
Rufus W. Clark, D. D.,
Rev. A. K. Nott.
Rev. Wm. H. Milburn,
Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.,
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Most of the above gentlemen have signified their intention to be present.
The Presidents of the Associations of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and other neighboring cities, have also been invited to be present.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
P. HARWOOD VERNON, No 110 Broadway.
R. C. McCORMICK, No 348 Broadway.
N. A CALKINS, No. 348 Broadway.
WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.
A. J. DEWEY, No. 78 Fulton-st.
Tickets can be obtained at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Waverly-place; ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; B. S. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway; RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery; and of the Committee of Arrangements.
Tickets, Twenty-five Cents.
P. S. Ladies will not be expected to remove their hats.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB LECTURE.—Mr. GEORGE WM. BOYD will, by request, repeat his lecture on *The Life and Genius of Thomas Hood*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be procured at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
PHILIP H. BOWNE,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Members of the Committee of one hundred for obtaining subscriptions are requested to send in their books to the undersigned without delay, in order that the Finance Committee may commence their collections.
HENRY HILL, Ch'n Subscription Com.
No. 117 Broad-st., New-York.

GRACE FREE CHURCH LECTURES, WILLIAMSBURG.—The 5th Lecture—Subject, *Young America*—by Rev. D. A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Assignees at
COLUMBIAN HALL, NO. 281 GRAND-ST.,
Have determined to continue the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
through the entire month of January, when they will positively close the concern, during which time they will sell the balance of Winter Stock at any price to suit the public, in order to clear it all out. It comprises, in part,
RICH DARK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS AND ALPACAS,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL
AND COTTON-AND-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BEAVER CLOTHS
AND CASSIMERES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
Merchants wishing to purchase the balance of the stock, which consists, in part, of a fine line of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
can secure, in connection with it, this very favorite business stand, and will apply to WELLINGTON CLAPP, No 91 Chambers-st., or to C. G. HOOK, Assignees.

POINT APPLIQUE LACE.
SETS HDKFS. AND COLLARS.
A small lot selected especially for the retail trade, will b opened on
MONDAY, Jan. 4,
at very low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, satinets, blankets, flannels, muslins, prints, de laines, ginghams, table-cloths, napkins, towels, diapers, jaconet and Swiss muslins, linens, pillow-case linens, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged. It pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle.....Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858.
Positively the last week but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine as Albino and the Clown.
Jerome in two characters.
Marzetti as Pongo. Marietta Zanfretta.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Positively last Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels.
Saturday—Benefit of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1858.

Will be presented, for the third time, Tom Taylor's highly successful, new and original comedy, in three acts, entitled

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grasebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botcherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grasebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor. Miss Wells
To conclude with the grand comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Columbine.....Miss Lang | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1858.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MANAGER PURDY.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with WILL WATCH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, The Iron Son of '76.
Previous to which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
JOCKO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY—Last week of Mr. Charles Mathews, who will appear in two favorite pieces, the great GUN TRICK, with all the wonderful company; the highly-triumphant Burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. M. Smith, and Mrs Davenport; and the new Farce of TOO LATE FOR DINNER, with Burton, Mathews and Brougham.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; *Albion* office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON, JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY, ED. F. SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON, JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D., WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES, HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS, ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER, M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER, C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON, GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL, C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD.
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS.
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,

No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858.
On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15.)
THE TARANTELLE, (Neapolitan Dance,) by Mme. DE BIENVILLE.
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg.
And Hummel's Grand Sonata in C-B.

Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentleman and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOPRANO.—WANTED, IN AN EPISCOPAL Church in Brooklyn, a soprano possessing the following qualifications, viz.: a first-rate voice, familiarity with the service, and ability to read at sight. Address W. A. B., Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S

GRAND ORIGINAL
ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools.

This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country.

Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, VALENTINE AND ORSON, as in the evening. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

ANNIVERSARY OF GEO. WASHINGTON Lodge No 285 F. and A. M., at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered; also singing, music, &c. Dodworth's Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets may be had free at the door. The Masonic fraternity and ladies and gentlemen are invited.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—NO. 414 BROADWAY.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, from 12 to 4 P. M., the Museum will be reserved for ladies. No gentlemen admitted.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at this establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Her new system of teaching combines private instruction by experienced male and female teachers, with immediate practice. Lessons given every afternoon and evening. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge at the evening practice.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

AT
REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NOTION HOUSE, SOME YEARS ESTABlished, wish to dispose of their stock, which is small but well-selected. Parties wishing to go into business will be treated liberally, and in purchasing the stock can retain the good-will of the retiring firm. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF SEVeral years' practice in this City, is desirous of forming a business connection of some kind with a lawyer, or law firm, of respectable standing and established practice. Address, (with real name,) LEX, at this Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* Office.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A PRACtical printer, engaged for the last six years as editor and publisher of a daily and weekly, desires an engagement as publisher or business agent, or as foreman on a daily or weekly paper. Unexceptionable reference. Address W. E. H., *Times* office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL-LOcated, increasing in scholars, suitable for male or female, and rent moderate. A rare chance for a good teacher. Apply for particulars, at the shoe store corner 3d-av. and 82d-st.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

NO. CLXXVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1858.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MRS. MANNING'S Select Protestant Agency, No. 403 7th-av., for two German cooks, washers and ironers; 4 North of Ireland Protestant professed cooks, 2 English and 1 Scotch chambermaid and waitress, 1 English nurse and seamstress, a young American girl for housework; also by a neat and honest girl. Mrs. MANNING trusts that her attention and untiring efforts for the last 8 years in securing capable and reliable help, will secure to her a further continuance of the distinguished patronage with which she has been favored. All the above will take moderate wages.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED AND well-recommended woman, a situation as good thorough cook and laundress; is neat, economical, efficient in her duties in every respect; will be found a woman of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, willing to make herself useful whenever duty requires it. Also, a very smart, tidy, Protestant girl, as chambermaid. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A WELL EDUCATED AND VERY genteel girl is desirous of obtaining a situation by the day in some respectable family as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style; is likewise willing to do any kind of plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days only, and between the hours of 10 and 4, to ED. D. BINSSE, Esq., No. 133 Nassau st., room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young woman, separate or together, in city or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waiter; can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Good references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 394 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. [illegible] Washington-st., up stairs back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elisabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

THE BEST OF FEMALE SERVANTS, with good City reference, may be obtained at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Matron.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES IN THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society is engaged in helping respectable trades-girls to find employment and homes. Office in Cooper Institute, 3d-av., near 8th-st.—open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTICLE IN this City and in the country. This is the best place ever offered. Also, a partner wanted with a small capital. Call at Central House, New-Bowery, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY BEtween 12 and 15 years of age. Must reside with his parents, and be an American. Apply at the office of F. BOWMAN, No. 106 Bowery, 3d story, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN OR SCOTCH girl, to do the general housework of a small family, and assist in the care of children. None need apply unless they can give first-rate references. Call at No. 85 Henry-st.

WANTED—AN ALTO SINGER. COMPENSAtion moderate. Address CONDUCTER, *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY THOROUGHLY qualified to impart instruction in the higher branches of French and English to a young lady, may hear of employment for a portion of her time by addressing M. H., Box No. 987 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, at the Piano and Melodeon Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF best quality selling at the lowest rates. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos at about half price. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

FURS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
belonging to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 368 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS, EDWARD L. BAKER, Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board, AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUPONS due Jan. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$7.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on productive real estate in Greenwich, near Duane-st., worth double the amount. Apply to CHARLES JUDSON, No. 133 Nassau-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan 1, 1858 will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$5.000 TO $7,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or special, with this amount in an old-established cash business. Address Y. Z., at this office.

THE NOTES OF THE LITCHFIELD Bank, Conn., are redeemed at ½ per cent. discount, by Messrs. GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock, Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.
CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH W. CLARK.
EDWARD DODGE.
LUTHER C. CLARK.
JAY COOKE.
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON.
JOHN D. MAXWELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, expires this day by its own limitation. The books of the firm will remain with CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, who will settle its affairs, and who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.
LORING S. WILLIAMS, } General
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, } Partners.
DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM,
SIDNEY H. BLANCHARD,
DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.

The undersigned has resumed business on his own account, in which his brothers, LORING S. and CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, will also have an interest. He has for the present taken the store heretofore occupied by Williams & Cunningham, and will continue in the same trade. DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to the state of Mr. F. T. SARGENT'S health, the partnership of BACON, SARGENT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. JOHN R. BACON is authorized to use the signature of the firm, in settlement of pending business and outstanding accounts.
TIMOTHY DARLING.
A. MALLORY.
J. R. BACON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. F. T. SARGENT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation, on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.
R. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.
WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON.
No. 97 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

CURTIS B. LOWERRE WAS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.
LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.
Nos. 40 Gold-st. and 128 Church-st.
ABRAHAM LOWERRE. OSCAR F. HAWLEY.
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY. CURTIS B. LOWERRE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either of the undersigned. JOHN VAN BUREN,
Jan. 1, 1858—No. 9 Nassau-st. H. W. ROBINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, }
No. 187 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, }
Jan. 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Minnesota Mining Company, being enabled to anticipate the payment of the dividend of seven dollars and fifty cents ($7 50) per share on the capital stock, postponed from the 1st of November last to the 1st of February next, the same will be paid at this office on or after Friday, the 15th day of January instant. By order of the Directors.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

N. B.—The above payment accrues to the stockholders of the 25th March last, being balance of the dividend of fifteen dollars per share then declared from the net earnings of the year 1856.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 24, 1857. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 22, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending Nov. 30. Payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after Jan. 8.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

NEW YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY }
Jan. 4, 1858. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK. Dec. 31, 1857.—Notice.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared this day, and made payable to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 8th January. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF }
BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK. Dec. 31 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OF TWELVE PER CENT. BY the National Fire Insurance Co., payable Thursday, the 7th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Town of Steubenville, Ohio, due Jan. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder.......... $8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal 5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.
HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858. }

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. And that the provisions of the said section will be strictly enforced, and all offenders against the same prosecuted for the fines incurred by them. By order of the Commissioners.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., SEC'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec 2, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH AV. RAILROAD COMPANY }
NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Boys wishing to prepare for business may receive practical instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more in one quarter than in a year at ordinary schools. One $15 seat for a full commercial course vacant. Regular terms $45. Apply this day or evening.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO 81 EAST 16TH-ST., RE-opens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.......... $130 | Second Cabin.......... $70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Feb 6.

The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin....$60 | Third Class....$30
In the first class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan 24	Feb. 20,	Feb 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E JUDKIN, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.
The *Africa* will sail Jan. 20. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The *Florida*, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

STEAMBOATS.

TO FREIGHTERS.—FOR ALBANY DIRECT.—Notwithstanding the combined influence of disinterested persons, the celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. for Albany on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 4 o'clock. Passage $1. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the office on the Pier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1. at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 46 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¼ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1 ½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH. Receiver.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article.—As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND NOCTURNAL emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD!—WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, proprietor of the Russell House, Detroit, left Detroit the 10th ult., for New-York and Boston, for the purchase of Winter supplies. He arrived in New-York the 12th ult., and remained at the Astor until the morning of the 15th ult. Since that time he has been missing. He had been ill of a fever and had not fully recovered. It is supposed he became bewildered, and, in that condition, left New-York either by Railroad or in a steamer. Unless some accident befell him soon thereafter, it is probable he has visited some Hotel and registered his name. Hotel proprietors are most earnestly requested to direct an examination of their registers since the 14th ult., and, if his name is found, to at once communicate the date of arrival and departure and any known particulars.

The above reward will be paid to the person first communicating the intelligence of his arrival at any hotel in the United States or Canada, subsequent to his departure from the Astor House. It is hoped that sympathy for his suffering family will induce brother hotel proprietors to see that a careful examination of their registers is made. Address the undersigned at Detroit, or care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1858. CRANE & WESSON.

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME,
AND
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE C. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX, GEORGE T. PERRY, JR., and ROBERT GIRLING against DANIEL BUSH and JAMES LITCHFIELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 30, 1857.
LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1857.
d1-1aw6wW* LARNED & BELL.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE HAD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FERDINAND MAYER, AUGUST MERKEL and VINCENT MAYER, against WILLIAM H. RANLETT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars, with interest from the 22d day of March, 1852, on the sum of fifty-two dollars, and from the 29th day of March, 1856, on the sum of eighty dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d15-1w6wW*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MATTHEW MORRISON and JAMES BEAGOM against FELIX SLEAVIN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 377 Fulton street, (opposite the City Hall,) in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty six dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 22d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1858.
JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The foregoing summons and the complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
ja6-1aw6wW* JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja6-1aw10wW* No. 118 Nassau-st., City of New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857. SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GARLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy15-1aw6mW* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN, } Executors.
jy22-1aw6mW* JOHN FLANLEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW* CARL STRUVER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
o14-1aw6mW* PHILIP REILLY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858,—some souvenir style for gifts. RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 3 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, [illegible] *Part II*—Nos. 51, 58, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86 to 94.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Jan. 6th.—Nos. 18, 81, 82 to 92, 94 to 101.

Christian and Jewish Sundays.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Brady.

Mark Isaacs vs The Beth Hamedrash Society.—This controversy grew out of a claim by the plaintiff for baking the Passover bread for this religious corporation. The parties to the suit are all of the Jewish persuasion. It appears by the plaintiff's affidavits that, at a meeting of all the Trustees, it was unanimously agreed that it would be better to arbitrate the matter, and that the Trustees then and there authorized the President of the Society and two Trustees to act for the Society in the arbitration. This is denied by the defendants' affidavits, but it appears that the submission to arbitration, drawn up by Dr. Raphall, was read and translated to the parties to it, and all the Trustees were present at the arbitration and took part in it. In an elaborate opinion, Judge DALY thinks this amounted to an assent to the arbitration on the part of the defendants. The Judge proceeds, that the assent of a Corporation may be implied from the circumstances. It is not necessary that there should be a formal resolution of the Board of Directors on an agreement under seal to charge them. It is objected that the award is signed but by two of the three arbitrators. The submission declares that the decision of the majority shall be binding, and the bond provides that the award is to be made in writing and subscribed by the said arbitrators. The submission and bond are to be taken together, and taken together, they show that the execution of the award by the majority of the arbitrators was within the meaning and intention of the parties.

The next objection is that the arbitrators sat, examined witnesses, and deliberated upon the matter on *Sunday*. The parties being of the Jewish persuasion consequently observe the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath or day of rest. To them the Christian Sabbath is a secular day, but its universal observance as a day of rest by the great mass of their fellow citizens renders it a day upon which people of this persuasion are compelled more or less to abstain from their ordinary pursuits, and upon which they are necessarily less employed. It is very natural, therefore, that they should select for a matter of this kind a day when from keeping Saturday as a sabbath they are privileged to engage in any labor that does not disturb the rest of their fellow citizens.

The Statute prohibits servile laboring or working on the Sabbath, but the prohibition is declared not to be applicable to those who uniformly keep the last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy time, and do not labor or work on that day, provided their labor shall not disturb other persons in their observance of the first day of the week as holy time. (1 R. S. 675, § 70.) It was not unlawful, therefore, for the parties and witnesses, being all Israelites, to assemble and investigate, deliberate and arbitrate the matter in controversy. It was held in Story *vs.* Elliot, 8 Cowen 27, that an award made and published on Sunday is void. In the present case the arbitrators heard the parties and witnesses and signed the award on Sunday; but it was dated as of the next day, and was delivered to the parties on Monday. An award is said to be published when the parties are notified that it is ready for delivery. It must, therefore, be regarded as having been made and published on Monday.

The proceedings before the arbitrators, therefore, under the circumstances, would not invalidate their award, which purported upon its face to have been made and was actually delivered on Monday.

The order of the Judge at Special Term confirming the award should be affirmed.

Judge Russell's Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Yesterday morning immediately on the opening of the Court the following gentlemen took the oath as members of the Grand Inquest for the January term:

CHARLES DAVIS, Foreman.

Henry Allen, Sam'l B Althause, Wm. H. Appleton,
Benjamin Archer, David Beach, Chas. E. Converse
James L. Dannat, Leopold Eidlitz, Joshua Gould,
Amos F. Hatfield, Henry J. Hart, R. W. Martin,
Theo. Martine, Jas. B. Nicholson, Edwin P. Christy,
Spencer K. Green, M. S Kerrigan, Ebenezer Peck,
Jas. A. Townsend, Geo. Quimby, Jas. Cropsey,
James E. Cooley.

After the oath had been administered, Judge RUSSELL proceeded to deliver the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It is with regret I am constrained to say that crime during the last year is fearfully on the increase in this City, and that this community is dependent for its safety on the one hand upon the most rigorous enforcement of the law for the prevention and punishment of crime, and on the other for a just protection to the life and liberty of the citizen, and by your exertions and that of this Court can they expect security. The number of cases to be presented to you is large, involving nearly all the higher grades of crime, which will render it necessary for you to devote all the time requisite to enable you to pass upon them. Without your action the power of this Court is paralyzed, for we cannot act in any matter until passed on and presented by you. It, therefore, becomes your duty to give your entire attention to the business intrusted to you, so that by our joint efforts we may render some protection to person and to property in this City.

It is well known, gentleman, that last January, when I assumed the duties of acting Judge of this Court, the entire community were in a fearful state of excitement, in consequence of a new species of crime introduced among us termed garroting, which under our law is denominated highway robbery, and as such punishable; that two persons charged with that crime were by the promptness of our Municipal Police arrested, and within the space of four days examined, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life by this Court; that the severity of the punishment, and the prompt action had the tendency to check that grade of crime and to allay the excitement that then existed in this City. During the past year several cases of highway robbery were brought before this Court, but not of that magnitude which required a severity of punishment, and were disposed of according to the circumstances of each case. One, which was of an aggravated character, being that of a man who, with his wife, had visited one of our places of amusement in this City, and on returning to their home and while walking down Forty-third-street, were assaulted by five men, who knocked them down and robbed the man of some seven or eight shillings which he had in his pocket. One of the party was arrested on the spot, and in a few days was indicted, tried and convicted in this Court and sentenced by me to forty years' imprisonment in the State Prison, on testimony of the most positive character. This case was made the subject of severe comment in some of our daily papers in this City, stating that the amount of money taken being but a few shillings the punishment was too severe, and defeated its own object. They would have been right had the magnitude of the offence depended, as in some cases of felony, on the amount of money taken; but in cases of this kind it matters not whether the amount is large or small; it is the felonious taking of the same from the person by violence that aggravates the offence, and for which the law imposes a punishment of not less than ten years in the State prison. The section of the statute referred to reads thus: "Every person who shall be convicted of feloniously taking the personal property of another from his person, or in his presence, and against his will, by violence to his person, or by putting such person in fear of some immediate injury to his person, shall be adjudged guilty of robbery in the first degree." (2 R. St., p. 564, article 5th, sec. 55.) There is one other case which I deem it my duty also to call your attention to—that of the captain of one of our Southern steamers, who lodged a complaint and had an indictment procured against a hackman by the name of Lunnigan, for assault and battery, which was tried before me in this court. It appeared from the evidence that early in the morning, on the arrival of the boat, Lunnigan went on board, and went aft and there met the Captain, "who asked him what he wanted," when he replied that he was a passenger; they stood up, the Captain leaning against the barber-shop for a few moments, when he said to Lunnigan nearly all the passengers had gone, whereupon Lunnigan replied, "Well, then, I will go." and he turned to leave, when the captain struck him. Lunnigan turned and knocked him down and went forward to the gang way; the captain then went to his stateroom, got a watchman's club, and struck Lunnigan three times over the head and shoulders; Lunnigan then closed with him, and they fell; Lunnigan got the club away and struck him several blows with it. This was, in substance, the whole evidence in the case, as testified to by the captain and the persons who witnessed the transaction. I therefore charged the Jury that if Lunnigan, when he was on board of the boat, transgressed any of the rules—it was the duty of the captain to tell him so, to order him to leave, and if he refused, the captain would have been justified in using just so much force as was necessary to eject him; if he used more he rendered himself liable; that when Lunnigan started to leave and was walking away, the captain was not justified in striking him, still less in getting a club, when he was nearly off the boat, and renewing the assault, and that Lunnigan was therefore justified by law in protecting his person from the violence of the captain. The jury took a different view of the case and convicted him. This Court being vested with power to set aside convictions, and to grant new trials upon the merits, or for irregularity, or on the ground of newly-discovered evidence in all cases tried before this Court, (2d vol. Laws 1857, chap. 769, sec. 3, sub. 2, p. 707,) I deemed it my duty, instead of directing the verdict to be set aside, and putting the county to the expense of a second trial, which, under the law, would have resulted in an acquittal—the punishment in cases of assault and battery being discretionary with the Court—to exercise that discretion by imposing a nominal fine of six cents. This case also has been made the subject of unjust and malicious criticisms in some of our daily and weekly papers, and in a manner calculated to bring the judiciary into disrepute and contempt; and, inasmuch as I am at all times willing that my private and official acts should be fairly scrutinized, I am not willing, nor will I permit them to be subject to defamatory reflections and conclusions drawn by the public prints and not warranted by the proceedings; when they calumniate the proceedings of this Court it has the tendency to weaken the administration of justice, and to sap the very foundation of the laws of the country. It is undoubtedly within the natural compass of the liberty of the press to discuss in a decent and temperate manner the decisions and judgments of a court of justice, to suggest even error, and, provided it be done in the language and with the view of fair criticism, to censure what is apparently wrong; but with this limitation, that no false or dishonest motives be assigned to any party. A fair, plain and honest account of the proceedings of a Court is not a libel; but a partial and dishonest account, containing reflections upon the parties which form no part of the subject matter before the Court, is a libel and cannot be justified. Therefore to allow the press to be the vehicle to injure the character of individuals, and to bring into hatred and contempt the administration of justice in this country, would soon deprave the moral taste of the community and render the state of society miserable and barbarous. For the last year I have submitted to these unjust and malicious criticisms, because it was my determination when I did act in the matter that it should be effectual, and if repeated I shall feel it my duty to invoke your aid and the power vested in this Court by law to punish and check this licentiousness. During the last year, differences of opinion as to the construction of various laws have existed between the then Recorder and myself, and this Court, in consequence thereof, have not been uniform or consistent in their decisions; but the strange anomaly has been presented of one Judge at one term deciding the law one way, and the next term the other deciding the reverse. That disagreement and difficulty, I am pleased to say, no longer exists. The present Recorder—who is a gentleman of fine legal attainments—and myself have consulted together, and carefully examined all these disputed questions, and do not differ in any particular; so that, hereafter, the decision of one will be that of the Court, and will so remain until reversed by a Court of appellate jurisdiction.

You have jurisdiction over all offences committed within the City and County of New-York. All offences of a criminal nature can originate with you, and all the Court can do is to urge upon you great caution in the exercise of this power, and to adhere to the rule to entertain no complaints in the first instance unless where the party sought to be indicted resides out of the State, and has to be brought within its jurisdiction upon the requisition of the Governor, or where to prevent the statute of limitations attaching in favor of an accused party residing within the State it is necessary to find an indictment. As to all offences, saving murder, charged upon an inhabitant or resident of the State, the law requires indictments to be found and filed in the proper courts within three years after the commission of the offence.

As to murder, on account of its heinousness, the law fixes no limitation, and an indictment can be found at any time after the death of the person killed. Beyond the two instances named, unless in cases of great public emergency involving the public health, happiness, comfort, peace and welfare, implicating, as it were, the whole community—it would be well for the Grand Jury, unless the circumstances are very peculiar, to receive no accusation not sent to them by the District-Attorney, after a previous examination had before a Magistrate. Whenever a charge is presented to you which concerns individuals rather than the public, which is productive of injury to the former rather than the latter, and which strikes you as founded rather in a desire to redress private than public wrong, you should scrutinize it closely, look into the motives for it—examine the witnesses with unusual particularity, and satisfy yourself with more than ordinary care and caution before you make a presentment. You can advise with the District-Attorney on all questions that may arise before you; he can be present and aid you, if required, in the examination of witnesses, and is permitted at all times to appear before you, on his own request, to give information relative to any matter cognizable by you; but neither he nor any other person can be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. There are several statutes to which the Court, at each term, is expressly required to call the attention of the Grand Jury. The statute against usury, the taking of more than seven per cent. for the loan or forbearance of money, is declared to be a misdemeanor. Also, the law of extortion; any public officer taking or receiving larger fees than are allowed by the laws of the State, can be punished in like manner. Also, the law relating to lotteries, any traffic is deemed unlawful. Also, the election law; any interference to prevent a free exercise of the elective franchise, or by bribery or other corrupt means attempt to influence an elector in giving his vote, is declared an infamous offence, and is punished severely by fine and imprisonment; and also the "act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857." By that act it is made my duty to instruct you to inquire into all offences against its provisions, and to present all offenders under it; and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, or selling the same, or with knowingly importing or selling intoxicating liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures. By the 21st section of this act, it is made a misdemeanor for any inn, tavern or hotel keeper or person licensed, to sell liquor or give away intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday. It has been contended that this section of the act relates to all persons whether licensed or not, and that the word "whoever," in the act, contracts it, and does not limit it to those who are licensed, but has reference to any person whatever. I have carefully examined this section, and have concluded that it only refers to those that are licensed, and not to those persons who may violate its provisions without taking out a license, for I find on examination of the "act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, chapter 569 of the laws of 1857, (Sec. 21.) that there is inserted in that an express provision to meet the case of persons selling liquor on Sunday without a license, for the language of it cannot be mistaken. It says: "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, &c., under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the County wherein the offence is committed; for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund hereby authorized." These two acts are not inconsistent with each other—one provides for those who are licensed, and the other generally for all persons who may violate its provisions. In the first act they can be proceeded against by indictment for a misdemeanor, and in the other they can only be proceeded against in a civil action for the penalty prescribed by the act. You are therefore not authorized by law to find indictments under the twenty-first section of the "act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," unless it is established satisfactorily that the party complained against has taken out a license under the act. The law directs that not more than twenty-three persons shall be sworn on the Grand Jury—that it shall take sixteen to form a quorum, twelve to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider it after it has been found. You can fix your own laws for meeting and adjournment, and can select one of your number to act as clerk to keep the minutes of your proceedings. Your foreman has the power to excuse any of you from attendance without an application to the Court. The law makes it a misdemeanor for any of you to disclose the fact of an indictment being found, where the party has not been arrested and held to answer. You will now proceed, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duty.

Two quite unimportant cases were tried after the delivery of the above charge, and the Court adjourned for the day.

Immigration During 1857.

The returns as made up at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, show the aggregate yearly immigration since 1846, as follows:

1847	129,062	1853	284,945
1848	189,176	1854	319,223
1849	220,791	1855	136,233
1850	212,796	1856	142,342
1851	289,601	1857*	185,847
1852	300,992		
Total in 11 years			2,411,006

* The month of December estimated.

The following table shows the nativity of the emigrants of the past year:

Ireland	62,098	Belgium	431
Germany	78,800	West Indies	336
England	29,502	Nova Scotia	36
Scotland	5,063	Sardinia	409
Wales	910	South America	64
France	2,967	Canada	30
Spain	264	China	10
Switzerland	2,456	Sicily	26
Holland	1,789	Mexico	11
Norway	62	Russia	42
Sweden	614	Greece	1
Denmark	461	Citizens	44,392
Italy	584	Unknown	243
Portugal	62		
Total			185,847

The amount of money in possession of emigrants arriving at this port for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, was $9,642,104, being an average of $68 per head.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY.—Testimonial Benefit to Manager A. H. PURDY, in two performances, this afternoon and evening, tendered him by the Company and all other attaches of his, the National Theatre. Afternoon performance, commencing at 2 o'clock, with a new Drama by G. L. AIKEN, from COBB'S *Ledger* story, entitled "The Pioneer Patriot; or, The Maid of the War Path." Also, the great and gorgeous new pantomime of "Boreas; or, Aquilon, the Spirit of Air." Entertainment for the evening commencing with "The Pioneer Patriot," the same magnificent pantomime, and concluding with the drama of "Will Watch." The afternoon will afford an excellent opportunity for ladies and juveniles to witness these two and immensely magnificent productions. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This excellent perfume, used as a toilet wash, gives clearness and purity to the complexion, allays all irritation of the skin, and removes tan, freckles, blotches, &c., from the face. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Astonishing! Delightful! Elegant! Expensive! Gorgeous! Bewitching! are the only terms appropriate to the grand spectacle of "Valentine and Orson," now attracting such crowds at Barnum's Museum. The piece is brilliant and successful beyond example, and will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The keeper of the Penitentiary made application for an additional keeper, to guard the labor-ing prisoners, of whom there are now 170. Referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

The monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary was presented:

In Penitentiary on the 1st inst., males, 201; females, 116; total, 317. Committed during past month, males, 104; females, 38; total, 142. Discharged in past month, males, 57; females, 22; total, 79. Placed on file.

Supervisor BERGEN presented a resolution directing Mr. STEVENS, Judge's Clerk in the Supreme Court, to report all the service he has rendered since appointed to office, and why he has paid bills of Grand Jurors for more time than they have served. Adopted.

RIOTERS REPRIMANDED.—The Police of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on New-Year's eve arrested a gang of young men for riotous conduct at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, during which a young man named LAIDLAW was so badly beaten that he now lies in a very critical state. The parties were tried yesterday, before Justice CORNWELL, when they were acquitted by the jury, with a recommendation that they be *reprimanded by the Court!*

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A stable, owned by JOHN S. HILDRETH, corner of Franklin and Park avenues, was destroyed by fire, Monday night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A horse was burnt in the stable, and, also, a small quantity of feed, a set of harness and wagon. Total loss $500. Insured for $200 in the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man named JOHN HUGHES, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, by officer MCBRIDE, of the Second Precinct, charged with having committed a burglary at the house of MR. HACKETT, on Hudson-avenue near Front-street, on Monday night. Committed to answer.

INQUESTS.—During the year 1857 the Coroners of Brooklyn held 507 inquests. Of these, 132 were in cases of accidental death, 20 in cases of suicide, and 3 in cases of murder. There were two *ante mortem* examinations during this period.

☞ JOSEPH LANE and HENAN SHEPHERD were further committed by Judge CORNWELL, in Brooklyn, for examination on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—This Court was occupied all day yesterday in the trial of liquor cases. Several were convicted under the law subjecting them to a fine of $50 for each offence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 5.

$21,000	U. S. 6s '68, c.b3	112
$3,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74..	109½
2,000	N. Y. St 5s '58..	98
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60.	97
28,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	80
14,000	do..........	80½
1,000	Virginia 6s......	88
12,000	Missouri State 6s	78
5,000	do...... s60	77¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	66
2,000	M. State 6s, ex int	90
1,000	Bln. City 6s, ex int	87¾
10,000	Erie R.R. 3d Mrt. Bds. 1883 .....s3	68
2,000	Harlem R.R. 1st M.	66
1,000	do.........	65
1,000	Read. R Bds, 1886	66
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. Sink. F. con. b's...	84
3,000	L.C.& M.L.G.b's.	32
5,000	do..........	34
5,000	do..........	33¾
2,000	To.& De.R.R.b's..	55
30	Mil & Miss. R R....	31
10	do..........	32
20	Panama R. R....b30	90
10	Merchants' Bk. scr.	103
10	do..........	103⅛
10	do..	103½
30	National Bank.....	105¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank......	99
15	Am Ex. Bk scrip..	98¾
20	Metropolitan Bank	99½
150	Canton Co. btw...	19
75	do..........	19¼
200	..........b60	19½
100	do........b60	19⅝
220	Cum Coal Co......	10½
45	P. M. Steams'p Co..	69½
10	do..........	69¾
10	do..........	70
50	Penn. Coal Co.. b60	69
200	Clev. and Tol. R.	42¼
100	do........s30	42
200	do........b30	42½

950	New-York Cen. R.R	75¾
100	do..........s30	75½
200	do..........s10	75⅝
100	do..........b3	75¾
100	do..........b10	75⅝
100	do..........s3	75⅝
2050	Erie Railroad.....	18½
50	do..........s15	18⅝
16	do..........	18¼
50	do..........s10	18½
115	Harlem Railroad...	6⅛
400	do..........	6⅛
100	Gal. & Chic. R.R...	73½
50	do..........s60	73
50	do..........	73¼
13	Sixth-av. Railroad.	96
14	do..........	96½
300	Reading R. R. opg	56½
100	do..........b60	57
400	do..........s30	56
200	do..........	56¼
200	do..........	56⅛
200	do..........	56
100	do..........	55⅞
200	do..........s60	56
100	do..........s60	55¾
700	do..........opg	56
150	do..........s15	56
123	Mich. Cent. R R..	50
5	M. So. & N. I. R.R.	19½
50	do..........s10	19
70	do..........	19
100	do..........b3	19
90	M. So & N. I. pf. St.	34
150	do..........b60	34⅜
6	Ill. Central R R....	91¼
100	do..........	91
100	do..........s60	90
25	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	95
50	Chi. and Rock I. R.	73
12	do..........	72¼
100	do..........s10	72½
50	do..........b60	73
678	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11¼
200	do..........b60	11½

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	Missouri St. 6s..	78
5,000	do.......b30	78⅛
3,000	Ohio State 6s '86	101½
2,000	Virginia 6s......	88
500	do..........	88½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	80
6,000	Brooklyn City 6s	88
500	Ill Cen.R.R.Bs	86
4,000	N.Y.&N.H.Bs.'60	85
2,000	N. Y. Cen.R.R 6s	82½
100	Cumb. Coal Co..b30	10½
100	Del. & H C. Co....	110¼
100	do.......b60	110¾
25	do..........	110⅛
20	Pacific M.Steam.Co.	70
50	do.......s30	70
300	Clev. & Tol.R.R.b30	42½
200	do..........	42¼
200	do..........	42½
100	La C. & Mil. R. R..	11¾

100	Erie R. R........	18⅝
50	do..........s30	18½
100	do..........b3	18¾
150	do..........s3	18¾
100	do..........b10	18⅞
150	do..........	18⅞
50	do..........b60	19¼
100	Harlem R. R......	6¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b7	75¾
50	do..........s3	75¾
100	Reading R. R....s3	56¼
100	do..........s10	56¾
500	do..........s60	55¾
25	Mich. Cen. R R....	49½
10	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	74
5	do..........	73¼
110	do..........	73½
35	M.S.&N.I. pref.stk.	34
30	Panama R. R.......	90

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Tennessee 6s..	Int. ad.	80¼
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad.	53
$4,000 City of Keokuk 8s	Int. ad.	46½
$3,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R.R. 7s..	Int. ad.	49
$13,000 Terra Haute, Alton & St.L.R.10s.	Int. ad.	20
$3,000 Madison City 7s..	Int. ad.	48
$2,000 Lexington City 7s	Int. ad.	36½
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s..	Flat	4½
$1,000 New-York State 6 ℘ ct. stk. of 1864.	Flat	101
$1,000 California State 7 ℘ cent. bonds..	Int. ad.	59½
15 shares American Express Co		91¾
5 shares Commonwealth Bank		87½
13 shares Bank of Commerce		99½
10 shares Hanover Bank		78½
14 shares Chatham Bank		56
20 shares Bank of Commerce		99¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank		69
10 shares Artisans' Bank		68¼
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' B. of Wmsbg.		33
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co		150
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co		149½
12 shares Park Fire Insurance Co		104½
12 shares Park Fire Insurance Co		103½
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		69
20 shares Buffalo State Line Railroad		88
100 shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		6⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK for the calendar year 1857, is now made complete by the Custom-House returns, rendered this afternoon, of the business of the month of December, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom. The most notable feature in the Import return is the fact, that while the gross entries, exclusive of Foreign Specie, show a small excess over the previous year, the sum total of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed is $13,257,000 less than in 1856; the difference being in the extra accumulation of goods in Bond to await a market. In the Export list, the decrease in the value of purely Domestic Produce will attract attention, as well as the increase in the sum total of Specie sent abroad. At the same time it will be observed that the receipts of Foreign Specie are unusually large, the excess over 1856 more than counterbalancing the excess in the gross amount exported:

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of December, was:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,829,924
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,308,464
Free Goods	2,377,300
Total entries	$8,515,688
Against December, 1856	11,768,368

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month, was $3,584,908. There was also entered in December, Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $681,123.

The exports of the month of December were:

In Domestic Produce	$2,832,338
Foreign reëxported	1,730,069
Specie	7,535,052
Total	$12,097,459

Against December, 1856:

In Produce	$8,246,568
Reëxported	383,143
Specie	1,779,181—10,408,892

The Trade returns for the entire calendar year at this port are thus summed up:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	26,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
Total 12 months	$217,730,000	$211,747,000
Foreign Specie	12,898,000	1,814,000

IMPORTED GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1857.	1856.
Import as above	$217,730,000	$211,747,000
Left in Bond	30,864,000	11,624,000
Actually marketed	$186,866,000	$200,123,000

BONDED WAREHOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

	1857.	1856.
Goods bonded	$73,342,000	$37,347,000
Goods withdrawn	42,478,000	25,723,000
Left in bond	$30,864,000	$11,624,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,544,000	$6,258,000
February	5,399,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
Total 12 months	$61,803,000	$79,254,000
Foreign reëxported	11,459,000	4,146,000
Together	$73,262,000	$83,400,000
Decrease in 1857		$10,138,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,308,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
December	7,535,000	1,779,000
Total 12 months	$44,559,000	$37,220,000
Increase in 1857		$7,339,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TWELVE MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$61,803,000	$79,254,000
Foreign reëxported	11,459,000	4,146,000
Specie	44,559,000	37,220,000
Total all exports	$117,821,000	$120,620,000
Decrease in 1857		$2,799,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,375
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
December	1,172,392	2,381,969
Total 12 months	$35,639,068	$45,613,901
Decrease in 1857		$9,974,833

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$677,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,354
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Jan. 30	881,060
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,989
March 28	1,137,128	Feb. 14	1,023,028
April 14	1,229,238	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,588
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,852,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,860,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,687,916
Sept. 3	1,593,557	May 30	1,791,187
Oct. 4	1,268,734	June 14	1,951,721
Oct. 16	1,664,200	June 27	2,270,868
Nov. 4	1,464,457	July 14	1,705,301
Nov. 16	1,176,086	July 15	85,460
Nov. 29	1,744,572	July 27	1,649,896
Dec. 14	2,278,333	Aug. 14	1,472,876
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Aug. 29	1,465,157
Total	$34,234,838	Sept. 14	1,607,658
		Sept. 27	1,867,146
		Oct. 12	1,686,038
		Oct. 18	156,563
		Oct. 29	1,681,967
		Nov. 13	1,626,507
		Nov. 16	127,051
		Nov. 29	1,830,220
		Dec. 13	1,599,600
		Dec. 15	266,888
		Dec. 28	1,671,569
		Total	$40,446,894

Decrease in receipts from California	$6,212,056
Increase in receipts from Europe	11,084,000
Net increase of Specie at New-York	$4,871,944

The market for Stocks closed firm this afternoon, after a pretty active business throughout the day. The largest movement was in New-York and Erie shares, which steadily advanced to 18½@⅝@¾@19@19¼ ℘ cent. The prices of the other Road shares were about the same as on Monday. There was some realizing in Reading at 56½@56¼@56 and again at 56½, the Stock closing at this figure bid. New-York Central left off 75⅞. There was a further advance in Delaware and Hudson to 110½ ℘ cent. Illinois Central shares sold at 91, and the Bonds at 86. All the State Stocks were firm, and the bid for Erie Convertible Bonds of 1862 improved to 47 ℘ cent. There was more done in the Land Grant Bonds and Stock of the La Crosse Company. Panama sold at 90, ex dividend, and Pacific Mail at 70. At the close of the day, the activity in Erie attracted much attention. The sales of the day on the Street and at the Board were about 6,000 shares.

The Foreign bill market left off at 109¼@109½ for first-class 60 days, on London; one or two parties holding for a fraction above the outside figure; and 110¼@111 at sight. The comparative demand for 60-day bills was improved by the last English advices in regard to the rate of discount, and the same cause lessened somewhat the employment of Specie by the present steamer. The engagements at the ship's office are about $1,700,000. French bills were less abundant than last week, and most of the leading drawers realized full rates, say 5.25@5.20. The Money Market works smoothly, and the strong Bank statement of this morning affords general satisfaction. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $45,116; paid out, $115,524; balance at the close, $3,078,202. One or two failures are spoken of on 'Change as having grown out of the recent return (or noting for non-acceptance) of bills from Europe. The names were not made public, nor the amount involved specified.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week ending to-day is $541,443, against $1,022,709 the corresponding week of last year.

The Mariners' Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[*Translated Extract.*]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

The inaction noticed in our last advices of the 28th December, has, since the beginning of the year, given way to a rather decided activity in the stock market, and the advance is general in investment and speculative securities. Better prospects for the future seem to manifest themselves in the stock market generally. The resumption of specie payments by the Banks of New-York and of the Eastern States, far from disturbing the current of the domestic exchanges, and thus rendering the liquidation of debts to the seaboard more difficult, as was feared by many, has facilitated them; and if numerous extensions had to be granted, it must be remarked that in many cases the maturity of these extensions has been anticipated. As to manufacturers, of which so great a number had been obliged to suspend business, we hear every week that several of them have resumed more or less activity in their operations, thus restoring by degrees the natural current of affairs and diminishing the inconvenience which their stoppage had caused to a numerous class of persons. We notice with regret less regularity than usual in the payment of interests due on numerous securities in which European capitalists are interested. Considering the financial difficulties through which this country has passed, and is still passing, this fact explains itself without necessitating the conclusion that these irregularities must result in failures. In many cases the failure of financial institutions, through which these payments were usually made, and the difficulty in appointing new ones, have prevented the remittance at the proper day of the funds necessary for the payment of interests due. This, we are convinced, is particularly the case with many of the Western counties, several of which pay at home, although their bonds require them to pay at New-York. In many cases the interest on City and country bonds issued to railroads must be provided for by the railroad companies. The embarrassments by which the latter have been suddenly overtaken, throws back upon the cities and counties, payments that they are unprepared for. In certain instances this will only result in a delay without litigation; in others the payments will have to be obtained by the decisions of the Courts. State Stocks have been active, particularly Missouri 6s with a rise of 1; Tennessee 6s at a rise of ¾; and Ohio 6s at higher rates. City and County Bonds—There has been some movement in these securities, the result of reinvestments. We notice some transactions in St. Louis 6s, municipal issue, and in St. Louis County 7s, redeemable in 1861 and 1864; and in Chicago 6s Water Works at well-sustained prices; also, some Milwaukee City 7s (municipal sinking fund) at a decline, and some San Francisco 10s without marked change. Railroad Bonds have participated in the general recovery of activity in Stocks. The most important transactions have been in Michigan Central 8s 1st mortgage, at an advance of ¾ ℘ cent.; in Illinois Central Constructions at an advance of 2½; in Hudson 1st mortgage at well-sustained prices; and in Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage at a rise of 2 ℘ cent. New-York Central 6s have risen 2 ℘ cent. At private sale some rather large sales of Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st mortgage 3d section have been made at an advance. These bonds are firmly held, the Company paying now the interest on all its mortgages. Railroad Shares—The speculative spirit seems to revive in these, and a general advance signals the return of a little more confidence. Among the Stocks that have given rise to the principal business are New-York Central at a rise of 2; Reading of 2; Cleveland and Toledo of 1¼; Chicago and Rock Island of 2; Erie of 1; Galena and Chicago of 4; and Illinois Central of 4½ ℘ cent. Michigan Central has fallen 3 ℘ cent. Delaware and Hudson Canal has risen 2½. Money continues abundant for loans on call at from 5@7 ℘ cent. Business paper is discounted more easily at from 9@15.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Since our advices of 28th ult., business has been very dull, the New-Year holidays having intervened. The Stock market, however, shows a marked improvement, chiefly owing to the favorable advices brought out by the *Niagara*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. The Money Market continues still under the influence of the inactivity of business, and the great proportion of business paper is discounted in Banks at the legal rate of 7 ℘ cent. Some coupons due the 1st inst. have not been provided for. We give below a list of such as we think likely to interest foreign capitalists. State Stocks have advanced with moderate sales, except in Missouri's, of which $200,000 sold. Virginia's have risen 2 ℘ cent.; Missouri 1; Tennessee, ¾; California 1; United States 6 ℘ cents, 1868, 3 ℘ cent.; Michigan 1; Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina without change. City and County Bonds—Sales few, but there is apparently a growing demand for good stocks. We quote sales of Chicago at 89; Brooklyn 6s at 1 ℘ cent. advance, and St. Louis County 7s at previous rates. Railroad Bonds have generally advanced, especially Erie and Illinois Central Construction Bonds. Sales moderate. Sales Erie, 1st mortgage, at 95; do., 2d mortgage, at 89; do., 3d mortgage, at 68; do., 1875, have risen 7 ℘ cent.; do., 1871, 2 ℘ cent.; do., 1862, sold at 41; New-York Central 6 ℘ cents declined 1 ℘ cent.; do. 7s, sales at 94 ex-interest; Illinois Central Construction 2 ℘ cent. higher; Michigan Central, 1st mortgage, no change. Railroad Shares show quite a general advance, with an active movement in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Toledo, for the last three days. Erie advanced ¾; Reading 2; New-York Central 1⅞; Panama 1¾; Michigan Southern preferred ½; Illinois Central 3½; Toledo 1½; Rock Island 1¾; Galena and Chicago 3¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 3; Milwaukee and Mississippi 6½; La Crosse and Milwaukee 1; Michigan Central 3 ℘ cent. decline; Michigan Southern ¾; Chicago Burlington and Quincy 1½. Money—Demand somewhat more active, but very abundant, and still difficult to employ. Loans on call 6@7 ℘ cent. First-class paper 7@10. Names less known, 10@12. Stock contracts 10@12. Exchanges—Firm, with large sales of bills on England and France. On Germany very little doing. London 109¾@110.

MARIE & KANZ.

Philadelphia Banks.

From the Philadelphia North American, Jan. 16.

The following additional statements have been made by our city banks, of which we give the leading items, in comparison with their November statements, showing a very handsome increase of specie, and a decrease in circulation:

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$2,616,637	
Specie	648,377	$515,776
Circulation	87,892	422,950
Due from other banks	273,781	
Deposits	2,404,414	1,898,372

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$3,359,000	
Specie	487,000	137,959
Circulation	112,000	202,180
Due from other Banks	271,000	
Deposits	2,253,000	1,610,168

SOUTHWARK BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$688,320	
Specie	204,019	165,826
Due from other Banks	154,393	
Circulation	31,190	55,850
Deposits	647,390	559,389

GIRARD BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$4,386,579	
Specie	155,280	$82,620
Due from other banks	485,782	
Circulation	73,840	206,450
Deposits	949,601	411,600

The aggregate of the above, including those noticed yesterday, compare as follows:

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.		
Circulation	$423,643	$1,179,738	dec.	$756,095
Specie	2,021,362	1,232,153	inc.	789,209
Deposits	8,165,517	6,337,974	inc.	1,827,543

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	50,726,800
Specie	5,028,000
Amount due from other Banks	5,732,600
Amount due to other Banks	3,971,000
Deposits	17,073,800
Circulation	5,416,500

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,500 bales, at 8¼c.@8½c. for middling; the sales for the last three days add up 7,500 bales, and the receipts 29,500; the stock is 352,500 bales. FLOUR is quiet, at $4@$4 25. Yellow CORN, 56c. MESS PORK, $13. HAMS, 6¾c.@6⅞c. LARD, in kegs, 9¾c. RIO COFFEE, 8⅞c.@9⅜c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 105@106½.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Our Corn market is active and tending upwards.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 49; $373 81 Pennsylvania 5s, 81½; $100 City 6s, 86½; 5,700 do., 87; $200 United States 6s '67, 110; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s '43, 80; 195 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½; 30 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 51; 52 Lehigh Scrip, 33½; 12 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½; 5 Reading Railroad, 28¼; 1 Catawissa Railroad, 6; 100 Long Island Railroad 10½; 2 Morris Canal Preferred, 93½; 2 Mechanics' Bank, 24; 278 Girard Bank, 9½; 10 City Bank, 37½; 11 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 51½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 87@87½; Philadelphia 6s, R.R. int. off, 87@87½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93½@94; Pennsylvania 5s, 81¼@½; Reading Railroad, 28⅜@28½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 71@74; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania R. R., 38¼@38½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@44; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59@59½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9@10; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 56@60; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 40@48; Long Island, 10@10¼; Vicksburg, 7@7½; Girard Bank, 9¼@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@⅞; Union Canal, 2@3½; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 5@6.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Arago	New York	Southampton	Jan. [illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
New-York	New York	Glasgow	Jan. [illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Dec. [illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. [illegible]
Fulton	Havre	New York	Jan. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Cahawba	New York	Havana	Jan. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—J. T[illegible]enor and lady, T. Read, J. S. Wilson—and 8 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets 4 47 | Moon rises.. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 35 | Gov. Island 1 24 | Hell Gate... 3 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ship Independence, Eustis, New Orleans, M. H. Brigham.

Brig E. P. Sweet, Jewett, Mobile, M. H. Brigham.

Schooners Red Rover, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C., McCready, Mott & Co; Robin, Wallace, Ponce, P. R., Thompson & Hunter; Leona, Jamison, Mobile, D. [illegible] Son & Co.; Medium, (Br.) Smith, St. Pierre, H. G. D[illegible]van; Henrico, Whipple, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Eastern Light, (Br.) Chisholm, Halifax, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.; B. M. Hawkins, Griffin, Galveston, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Vail, Gray, Garden Key, Benner & Drake.

Sloop Warren, Stannard, New Haven, master.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; George's Creek, Scudder, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Bark Clarissa, Pettigrew, Nuevitas Dec. 24, with molasses, mahogany, &c., to Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Celestina, (of Millbridge,) Dunbar, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Plumas, (of Boston,) Grant, Frankfort, Me., 18 ds., with granite for Fort Delaware. Has experienced very heavy weather, stove and lost boat, split sails, &c., and put into this port to repair them.

Schr. Wing of the Wind, Pearsall, Curacoa Dec. 20, with salt and goat skins to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, City Point 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Wicks, Fredericksburg 7 ds., with flour to Samuel C. Paxon & Co.

Schr. Sarah L., Smith, Brandywine, with flour to S. C. Paxon & Co.

Schr. Blackbird, Weaver, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Jane C. Doughty, Seaman, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Golden, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Edmonds, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Ships Lookout, Sherwood, and Twilight, Gates, for San Francisco; brigs Macon, Griffiths, for Savannah; Adelphi, Brown, for Para; steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall; ship Emily, Tilton, Havana.

Memoranda.

The ship Amelia, ashore at Great Egg Harbor Inlet, is fast breaking to pieces. The sugar will be a total loss. It is expected that most of the flour will be saved in a damaged state.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 5—Arr. barks Susan Clark, Elliot, Havana; Jubilee, Rose, Cardenas; brigs Daniel Webster, Williams, Savannah; Albert Adams, Mayo, Wilmington, N. C.; steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 28, lat. 39, lon. 69, brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, fm. New-York for Bermuda.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Dec. 24, bark Louisa, (of Boston,) unc.; brigs Anita Owens, from New-York, just arr.; Three Sisters, do., do.; Anna A. Tyng, from Jacksonville, do.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 21, schrs. Mohawk, for Baltimore, unc.; Sarah Hill, for Turks Island to load for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT

Will take place SATURDAY, Jan. 9, on which occasion the unequaled Company at this Theatre will appear for the FIRST TIME in the Comedy of

ANNE BLAKE.

Also,

AN AFTERPIECE.

Box book now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, regular opera night.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE and IL TROVATORE,

First appearance as Basilio of

CARL FORMES.

Only night of the whole of Rossini's opera

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,

with a most perfect and complete cast.

Rosina	Mme. La Grange
Figaro	Sig. Gassier
Almavira	Sig. Labocetta
Basilio	Carl Formes
Bartolo	Sig. Rocco

During the music lesson Mme. La Grange will sing the celebrated Hungarian Variations, and at the end of the Opera the La Grange Polka.

To be followed by the fourth act of

IL TROVATORE.

CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

To-day will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Wednesday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTY CENTS OPERA NIGHT.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

EXTRA NIGHT.

MARTHA.

MADAME LAGRANGE. CARL FORMES.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that, by special arrangement the above great artists, desirous of lending their aid towards popularizing the German Opera, and for the special gratification of the German citizens,

AN EXTRA AND ONLY NIGHT

will be given on THURSDAY next, of Flotow's celebrated opera of

MARTHA.

when the price of admission to all parts of the Academy, without reserve (including parquet, balcony, boxes, and family circle,) has been fixed at the uniform charge of

FIFTY CENTS.

AMPHITHEATRE, 25 CENTS,

which naturally will be the only occasion on which these great artists can be heard at cheap Opera prices.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8—REGULAR NIGHT.

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

The principal characters by

MME. D'ANGRI,

MLLE. CAIROLI, SIG. GASSIER,
LABOCETTA, ROCCO,

with entirely new dresses and properties.

The Director begs to inform the numerous lovers of the genuine Italian Opera that in the selection of this most celebrated composition of Rossini, he has been actuated by a desire to present to the patrons of the Italian Opera a work the European reputation of which equals that of the ever fresh "Barber of Seville." The "Italiana in Algeri" was written when Rossini's genius was most exuberant and his creative powers unusually alive to the joyous suggestions of youth. By many it is preferred to the "Barber," and numerous pieces such as "The Cavatina," the glorious duet between the Buffo and Isabella, the famous "Papataci Terzett," and the extremely droll sneezing sestett are gems, which have imparted brilliancy to thousands of programmes. The plot, a caricature of Turkish life and manners, is irresistably comic. The reason why it is not more frequently performed is, that the *rôle* of Isabella (the Italiana) requires unusual power of individualization. Pisaroni was the Italiana of Rossini's time, and since then there were but two contralti who could claim the character as their own. These are Alboni and D'Angri. The latter, now a member of the Academy company, will leave in a short time to join Mr. Thalberg in New-Orleans, and claims this part as particularly her own, and from her daily increasing popularity, and the extraordinary success achieved by her in "The Italiana" in Paris and London, the Director expects that this important production will be favorably received by an intelligent public.

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 9, THE MESSIAH, at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

THE MESSIAH.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.

First and only appearance in Brooklyn of

CARL FORMES,

Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,

Mr. PERRING.

The public are respectfully informed that

THE GREATEST OF ALL SACRED ORATORIOS,

HANDEL'S MESSIAH,

will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of

CARADORI, D'ANGRI,

CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,

THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.

Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the utter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz.: $1 50 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.

The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at PROX'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SIBEL'S stationery store, No 20 Wall-st., New-York.

CHINESE ROOMS, 539 BROADWAY.

Great success of the MORMON LECTURES, combined with the grand panorama of UTAH.

The third of these interesting entertainments by Elder VAN DUSEN, will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Tickets, 25 cents.